Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 31.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1820. [NUMBER 1559.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Government Advertisement.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to exempt from land duties all European Articles proceeding inland through the Northern and Southern Koncans for the use of officers serving in the forces above the Ghauts, on their being accompanied by a certificate of the officer by whom they are required countersigned by the Commanding Officer of the Corps, Brigade, or Force, to which he may belong, specifying the supplies for which such officer may have given orders to his agents at Bombay. On all goods passing through the country without such certificate, the established duty will be levied.

By Order of the Honorable the Gov. in Council,
J. FARISH.
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
12th April 1820.

IN THE RECORDER'S COURT OF BOMBAY.

EQUITY SIDE,

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, bearing date the 27th January 1820 and made in a cause wherein THOMAS DADE BEATY of Bombay Esquire, Executor of the Last Will and Testament of DAVID CHARLES RAMSAY, Esquire, late a Senior Merchant in the Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, on their Bombay Establishment, who died at Mocha, is the Complainant, and DUNAH woman and HUGH MUNRO RAMSAY of Bombay, inhabitants, are the Defendants;

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the pecuniary Legatees and Creditors in India of the said DAVID CHARLES RAMSAY deceased, the Testator in the pleadings of the said cause named, are forthwith to come before the MASTER of this HON'BLE COURT, at his office in Rampart Row and prove their respective Debts, and claim their respective Legacies, or in default thereof, they will be excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

MASTER'S OFFICE,
the 4th day of April 1820.

શ્રી · યુમબઇનાં · રીકારડર · શાહે બનાં · કોરટનાં · ફુકમથી ઇકુઇટી · શાઇડ

શ્રી · યુમબઇનાં · રીકારડર · શાહેબની કોરટ · મધેથી · તારીખ ૨૭ મી · જાનીવારી ૧૮૨૦ ને · દીને · દીકરી · થઇ છે · બાબત · કિને · મરનાર · મીશતર · હેવીડ · ચારલીશ · રામશીનાં · વશીયતનામામાંનો · વકીલ · નાંમે · મીશતર · ડામશ · હેડ · ખીટી · કરીઆદી · કરણારોછે · તથા · દીનબા ઇ · તથા · કુ · મનરો · રામશી · જવાબ · દા રામોછે *

ખબર · કીમાંથી · આપીકે મને મરનાર · મીશતર · હેવીડ · ચારલીશ · રામશીનાં · માંગણાર · નાઓ · કિનાં · વશીયતનામામાંનાં · બીબશતનાનાં · લાકો · ઇ · શે · તે · કોરટનાં · મા શતરની · કારીશમાં આવીને · પોતાનુ · લેકેહ્ય · તથા · વશીયત નામાનું · મરનારે · અપાવેલુ · કોકે · તેલો કામ · પોતાનુ · લેકેહ્ય · શાબુત · કરે · અગા ર · તકી · ગો · કે · કુકમનાંમાંથી · કુ · · શીમાપરેલ ૧૮૨૦ *

A CARD.

MR. ANDERSON has the pleasure to inform the public in general at the Presidency and at the Outstations, that he is on the Eve of returning a list of the Subscribers to the Asiatic Journal for British India and its dependencies, per Orient, Jemima, Lonach and Travelier *in all May next ensuing, as well as numerous Commissions for various Publications already transmitted by the Orpheus and other Ships, Comprising the most useful and instructive works in Oriental Literature, Geography, History, Military Science, Medicine &c. &c, to many in the East Indies; also the Extracts from the Public Orders of the Governor General in Council in Bengal, relative to their officers acquiring the Oriental Languages, as well as the many Monthly and Quarterly Periodical Publications &c. &c.; and will feel happy thro, the medium of his Agents in London to procure any works they may require.—Terms of which will be made known on applying to Mr. A., by an early application to enable him to facilitate their early dispatch to India.*

N. B. All orders from Outstations to be Post Paid.

Bombay 19th April 1820.

Civil Fund,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers will be held at the Chief Secretarys, Office on Tuesday the 9th of May, at the hour of 11 A. M.

By order of the Trustees,
T. G. GARDINER,
Actg. Sec. to the Civil Fund.
Bombay, 15th April 1820.

Notice,

A Letter Bag is established at the office of the Brigade Major of the King's Troops in Meadow Street, from which all papers, official or private, or small parcels for the Commander in Chief and Family at the Mount, will be forwarded daily at eight in the morning, and five in the afternoon; and which conveyance they beg to recommend to their friends for such communications as may not require immediate answers.

THOS. HUNTER BLAIR.
Lieut. Col. Mil. Sec.

MOUNT HOUSE.
April 12th 1820.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS.

John Yeates,

WILL SELL BY, PUBLIC

Auction,

THIS DAY' (*Wednesday.*)

THE effects of Lieutenant *Charles Goodburn*, deceased, as advertised in the *Courier*, of Saturday last.

ALSO,

Several Books, Cocked Hats for a Military Band, a quantity of French Claret, two Saddle Horses, &c. &c.

Bombay, Aprtl 19, 1820.

For Sale

AT THE

Bombay Tavern

Ware-House,

JUST imported, Europe Butter in half Firkins, Bengal Pig's Cheeks and Tongues, Tamerind Fish in Kegs, China Hams, and Bengal Cheroots, to be sold on reasonable terms.

Bombay, April 19.

Remittance to England.

MONEY wanted for defraying the repairs of the Ship Cambridge, for which Bills will be granted at Ninety (90) days sight on Messrs. *Palmer, Wilson, & Co.* King's Arms Yard, London.

Apply to Capt. *J. R. J. Toussaint*, No. 7 Forbes' Street.

Bombay, April 19.

Ferrar & Eduljee.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Monday next, the 24th Instant,
At their Rooms
In Meadow Street.

VARIOUS Articles Consisting of, Plate, Plated, Glass, Queen's and China Wares, a Gold Watch (*by Arnold*) with Gold Seals and Key, two new Military Saddles with Bridles complete, a few Dozens of Liquor and Spirits of sorts; Wearing Apparel, and Cooking Utensils. Also a small assortment of Books, &c. &c. the property of an Officer deceased,

Bombay, April 19, 1820.

Ferrar & Eduljee.

HAVE received for Private Sale, two Large Field Officer's Tents.

Bombay, April 19, 1820.

THE SHIP

Mulgrave Castle,

WILL Sail positively for England, on Sunday next the 23d instant; Letters will be received at the Office of Messrs. *Remington, Crawford, & Co.* until 5 o'clock *p. m.* on Saturday.

Bombay, April 19.

THE SHIP

DUNVEGAN CASTLE,

Capt. Campbell.

WILL Sail for Calcutta, on the 25th Instant, and will touch at Point de Galle and Madras. For freight or passage apply at Mr. *Milburn's* Office, or to the Commander at No. I Military Square.

Bombay, 12th April 1820.

FOR SALE
at the

Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

Bombay, Aprit, 5.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 6TH APRIL 1820.

ASSISTANT Surgeon Dodd is apponinted to the Medical duties of the Presidency of Bussorah.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following extracts of the Honorable Court's letters dated the 8th and 15th of September 6th and 20th Oct, 1819.

Extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated the 8th of September 1819.

PARA 2. We have appointed Mr. Frederick Hadow Billamore, now at your presidency, cadet of infantry upon your establishment; the friends of Mr. Billamore having produced to us the required certificate of his age, we direct that you will admit him a cadet of infantry, and administer to him the usual Oath of fidelity to the Company; his order of rank will be transmitted you by the earliest conveyance.

3 We have appointed Mr. Alexander Peter Le Messurier, now abroad as a free mariner under the name of Alexander Peter, only, a cadet of Infantry on your establishment, provided you shall be satisfied by his Baptismal Register, or other document that he is not the son of a native indian, or exceptionable in any other respect, and that he comes, within the age prescribed viz. not under sixteen or above twenty two years of age.

4 Under these several couditions you may admit him as a cadet of Infantry, and administer to him the usual Oath of fidelity to the company; his order of rank will be transmitted you by an early conveyance.

5. We have permitted Lieutenant Thomas Palin to return to his rank upon your establishment.

6 We have permitted the undermentioned officers to remain in England until the departure for your presidency of the last company's ships of next season 1819. 20 viz.

Major B. W. D. Sealy,
Captain James Irving.

Extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated the 15th September 1819.

5 to 7 Communicating the institution of a clothing board, and stating that the salary of the Secretary has been fixed at Rupees 120 per month.

4. We have lately approved an arrangement which has been adopted in Bengal, rendering all general officers, being Colonels of Regiments, eligible to be members of the clothing board of that presidency, whenever circumstances may call them to Calcutta, and we desire that a similar arrangement may be adopted at your presidency also,

23 to 7 Referring to Court's consideration an application from Major General Baillie, commanding the Artillery, to be allowed an Aid de Camp and Brigade Major, government not feeling themselves authorized to comply with it. The commander in chief's opinion in favour of his being allowed a Brigade Major referred to.

12. We are of opinon that by the general Regulations & usage of the service, Major General Baillie has a fair, claim to be allowed a Major of Brigade and Aid de Camp, & we authorize you to make such appointments accordingly.—

28, to 33. On the arrival of Major General Baillie, that officer was placed in command of the Garrison of Bombay, and of the Artillery, and Lieutenant Col. Griffith was ordered by General Baillie to continue in command of the Artillery as Lieut. Col. commandant, Col. Griffith in consequence drew the staff allowances of of that command, which were retrenched by the Auditor General. On reference to Government the retrenchment was confirmed, and General Baillie's command was confined to the Artillery. The conflicting opinions of the Members of Government on the subject noticed, & the case of Col. Griffith stated to merit every favorable consideration.

13. We consider Lieut. Col. Griffith to be entitled as commanding the Battalion of Artillery to the superior batta of his Regimental rank in the same manner officers commanding Battalions of European or Native Infantry, [illegible] no other Extra allow[illegible] account and we [illegible] will adjust his allowances accordingly from the date of Major General Baillie's assumption of the command of the corps of of Artillery.

34 and 5. Noticing with reference to Para 107 of letter of 20th May 1817, the appointment of an assistant Bazar-master in the Deccan on a salary of Rupees 2 per diem, and recommending to Court's favorable consideration the proposition for doubling that salary, with retrospect to the date of application. The office at present held by Lieut. Ellis.

14. In compliance with your recommendation. We authorize you to grant to the assistant Bazar-master in the Deccan a salary of four (4) Rupees per diem with retrospect to the date of application.

78 at 83. application from Lieu.. Col. Brooks, chief Engineer, that the allowances of his station may be placed upon an equality with those of the chief Engineer at Madras not complied with; but his case recommended to Court's favorable consideration with a suggestion that any addition of allowance which the Court shall authorize may have retrospect to the date of his succeeding to the command of the corps.

24 In our Military letter to Fort St. George dated 7th April 1816 (Para. 144), We directed the "personal staff allowance of the acting chief "Engineer at that Presidency, to be reduced "to one thousand Arcot "Rupees a month, the "same in Bengal, with "the pay and full batta" "of his Regimental rank.'

25 We authorize you to grant similar allowance to the acting chief Engineer of your establishment, and in compliance with your recommendation, we permit you to pass these allowances to Ligut. Col. Brooks, from the date of his succeeding to the command of the corps of Engineers,

166 at 10 & 175 at 8, Plan proposed by the Medical Board establishing certain fixed salaries for Hospital assistants and compounders to be deducted from allowance granted to the Regimen-

35. The plan here proposed to us appears to be judicious and has our sanction accordingly.

36 With respect to the pensions to be allowed to the Hospital assistants and compounders,

...geons, whose pri... servants they now ..., providing for their ... in line and entitling ...em when no longer fit ...or duty to pensions, submitted to Court's favoura... ble and early consideration.

125 & 6 The difficulty of procuring recruits to complete the establishment of corps induced government to reward the bringers of recruits, by giving two Rupees for each grenadier, and one Rupee for each Battalion recruit, until the several corps were completed;—Recruiting parties also detached to the Bengal Provinces, and to Kanara with a view of composing the army of different castes and from different parts of India, an object considered to be of great importance. No reward offered for Bengal recruits as they are easily obtained.

140. ar 3. Surgeon Wybrow of His Majesty's 17th Regt. Light Dragoons applied to be appointed superintending Surgeon in consequence of his being senior to the junior superintending Surgeon. This application was negatived on the commander in chief's reporting it to be inadmissible; and to put and end all applications in future, the superintending Surgeons have been granted commissions as Majors to mark their superiority over all Regimental Surgeons.

144. A memorial from the chief Engineer on the slowness of promotion in the Engineers, being in renewal of that sent with letter of 9th August last forwarded.

54. With respect to the complaiat made by the Chief Engineer of the slowness of the promotion in that Corps as compared with the Infantry. We repeat our remark to the Bengal Government, on a similar complaint from that Presidency (Para. 24th Military letter 22d September 1819) viz. Colonel Hardwicke, "and all our Officers must be aware that our Military Establishments cannot be framed in view to the "Personal rank and interest of our Officers, but must "be regulated by the exigences of the Public, service, "and the extent of our financial resources.

150 and I Memorial of Captain F. Staunton in renewal of that which the Court negatived in 1802, praying a reconsideration of his pretensions to Rank over Cadets of his season, in consequence of his having held a Commission in H. M. Service forwarded, Government state that they do not feel themselves warranted in offering an opinion in favour of the

188. Recommending, in concurrence with the opinion of the commander in Chief, that the Batta of their Regimental Rank when in Garrison and the Full Batta of the next Superior Rank when marching, or in the Field, may be granted to Officers commanding Corps, in consideration of the abolition of the tent contract, and such an indulgence having been allowed to the Madras Officers, when the same arrangement took place at that Presidency.

181. The Resident at Poonah and the officer commanding the Subsidiary Force having suggested the necessity of the Fort of Ahmednugger being made a Field Officer's Command and of the appointment of a requisite staff to conduct the duties of the situation, the appointment of a Fort Adjutant has been sanctioned as the most economical arrangement that could be adopted.

Staff Per Month	Rupees	62
Allowance for a Writer,	"	40
Ditto for Stationary	"	20
Total Rupees per Month		122

189 to 92 Submitting to Court's favourrble consideration, with reference to the Regulations limiting wounds, Pensions to Officers who have lost an Eye or Limb, or have sustained a Wound equivalent to such loss, claims from Lieutenant Luttrell, H. M. 47th Regiment Lieut. Willock, and Johnson of Artillery, Lieut. Folconar, & Cornet Marriott, to be granted a gratuity of one year's Pay for wounds received in Actions, the Medical Officers considering those claims not to come within the limitation of the above Regulations.

We authorize you to admit them to the general benefits of the Native Invalid establishment.

43. As this measure was intended to meet a particular emergency, we shall not object to it, but we repeat our directions that the practice of giving bounties to the bringers of Native recruits be discontinued immediately upon the completion of the several Native Battalions, for the reasons given in Para. 72 at 4 of our letter in this Department, dated 6th June 1814.

51. Your resolution upon the subject of Mr. Wybrows application was very proper.

52. We have in our Military letter to Bengal dated 26th August 1818. (Para, 142 to 4 Copy of which will have been communicated to you by that Government, authorized the grant of the Rank of Major to superintending Surgeons,

53. Our order relative to the future establishment of the corps of Engineers at your presidency were communicated in Para. 6 and 7 of the Military letter dated 4th October 1818.

56 We should be extremely glad of any fair opportunity of shewing our sense of Capt. Staunton's merits and services; but as we can perceive no reason in the present case to alter the decision passed by us on the former application of Capt. Staunton (as communicated in our Military letter of the 26. March 1802 Para 23) We must decline complying with the prayer of the Memorial now transmitted.

64. We shall not object to the indulgence specified in these Paras.

71. We shall not refuse our sanction to this Appointment, but we direct that the salary of the Fort Adjutant be fixed as follows, according to the Regulations laid down in our Military letter to Bengal, dated 5th May 1815.

74. As these claims do not come within the limitations of the Regulations they cannot be acceded to.

83. We have permitted Captain Alexander Forbes, lately belonging to your Establishment, to retire from the service, from the 6th May 18[illegible].

Extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated 6th Ootober 1819.

Para. 9. We have permitted Captain Thomas Midford to return to his duty upon your Establishment by the ship Sarah.

10. Anticipating the probability of his failing to arrive at Bombay within the prescribed term of five years which will terminate on the 4th January next, we have taken into our consideration the circumstances which have prevented his return to India at an earlier period.

11. From a perusal of the applications which this Officer has from time to time made to us for an extension of his Furlough, and of the Medical Certificates which, accompanied them, we are satisfied that if he shall not arrive at your Presidency within the said term of five years, provided he proceeds on the Sarah and no delay which he may have been to able to avoid shall have arisen in the course of the voyage, his absence will have been occasioned by sickness within the meaning of the act of the 33d Geo 3d Cap. 52 sect. 70.

12. We therefore direct that, with the abovementioned proviso, you consider Captain Midford upon his arrival at Bombay as still in the Company's service.

14. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers severally to return to their duty upon your Establiment.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and Major John Johnson C. B. (overland.)

Surgeon Peter C. Baird M. D: and Brevet Captain and Lieutenant Andrew W. Burn.

15. Brevet Major and Captain Thomas Alex. Cowper of your Establishment has our permission to remain in England until the departure for your Presidency of the last Company's ships of the ensuing season 1819 1820.

16. We have permitted Captain Charles Parr of your Establishment to remain in England until the departure for your Presidency of the first Company's ships of the ensuing Season 1819 1820.

17. We have appointed M. John Dillon Browne, now on board the Orient for your Presidency under our license as a Free Mariner, cadet of Infantry on your Establishment. The friends of Mr. Browne have produced to us the necessary certificates of his age, and you will therefore administer to him the usual Oath of fidelity to the Company upon his applying to take up his Appointment. His Order of Rank will be transmitted you by the earliest conveyance.

Extract of a Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated 20 October 1819.

Letter from Bombay dated 14th April 1810, Para 39 Do. dated 16 April 1814 Para 15,

Para 2d. Having applied to the Treasurer of Greenwich Hospital to be informed in what mode the Alexandria Prize money due to claimants at your Presidency could be recovered, we have learnt that upon the production of a Joint or separate Power of attorney or Order from the parties entitled to share, the amount will be paid to us

3d We desire therefore that you will adopt the necessary measures for obtaining such Powers or Orders, and we recommend that they be executed in favour both of our Secretary and Assistant Secretary Joseph Dart Esq. and Peter Auber Esq. or their separate or joint order, with a view to guard against the delay which might arise from casualty.

4. We have applied to the Treasurer of Greenwich Hospital to furnish us with a copy of the Prize Rolls for Alexandria for the purpose of being forwarded to you according to the suggestion conveyed in your letter of the 16th April 1814.

8. We have permitted the undermentioned officers to return to their duty upon your establishment viz.

Assistant Surgeon Thos Pym Weekes.

Do. Patrick Leslie.

The Honorable the Governor in Council directs that all Bills for allowances to Clerks, Writers, and other Servants employed in public offices in the Military and Medical Departments are to detail the sums allowed and paid to each Clerk or other servant respectively and each Bill is to be accompanied with a declaration, liable to be verified upon Oath, that the several salaries and allowances described in the Bill have been or will be paid to each individual as therein set forth, and that every Officer having an establishment of Clerks, Writers or other public Servants under him shall keep an office Book in which shall be entered the name of each Clerk, Writer or other Servant, the nature of his employment and the Salary allowed him by Government and that the receipts of each person so described and employed shall be written on a column for receipts to be annexed to the monthly Abstract preferred for the pay of each establishment, and the Paymasters are prohibited from paying the amount of any allowance for which the receipt of the official Servant does not appear annexed: it will be the duty of the Military Accountant to attend to the Paymaster's Abstracts being similarly authenticated, and to check the amount in any abstract which may not be so receipted.

In publishing the following detachment Orders by Lieutenant Colonel Barclay on the occasion of the assault of a position occupied by a body of Khosas at Nuggur Parkur, the Governor in Council has derived much satisfaction from the testimony borne by that Officer to the good conduct of the Troops under his command, and who appear to have acted with considerable resolution and bravery in dislodging the Khosas from the Hills where they were posted.

The manner in which the attack of the Town of Parkur and the pass in its neighbourhood was conducted by Lieutenant Colonel Barclay reflects great credit on the character of that meritorious officer.

Detachment Morning Orders.

BY LIEUTENANT COLONEL BARCLAY.

The Commanding Officer performs a most gratifying part of his duty on expressing to the Troops engaged yesterday, his best thanks for their gallant and determined conduct in the repulse of the attack made on them and the subsequent assault of the Hill of Kalingur.

The exertions which he was personally witness to, are only additional proof of what our sepoys are capable of when led on by brave and spirited officers, as the difficulties they had to surmount appeared of unusual magnitude; their determination and perseverance served proportionally and produced a result so decisive, with so moderate a loss as can be attributed only to that circumstance.

Nothing in the Commanding Office'rs opinion could exceed the persevering conduct and active gallantry displayed, by Major Donnelly, Captain Gilkrist and Captain Bagnold who led the attacks and the whole of the officers and men under their command, and although in the compass of an order he does not mention the name of every officer employed he begs to assure them that he, as an eye witness to their individual spirited exertions most fully appreciates them.

Captain Bagnold having reported to the Commanding officer his obligations to Lieutenant Spencer Commanding the Light Company of the 2d Battalion 3d Regiment for the very judicious and gallant manner in which that young officer ascended and drove a body of the Enemy from a strong position of difficult access among the rocks, by which Captain Bagnold is convinced many lives of his Division were saved, the Commanding officer has much gratification in publishing a report so honorable to Lieutenant Spencer.

Captain Gilkrist having reported in the strongest manner the spirited and indefatigable exertions of Lieutenant Hart of the Pioneers who volunteered his services with his Division, the Commanding officers has great pleasure in recording the same.

The thanks of the Commanding Officer are also due to Captain Manson, Lieutenant Law and the Department of Artillery for the steadiness and precision with which they fired their shrapnells from the 6 and 12 pounders, most of which were seen to burst in fine style, close to parties of the Enemy on the Hill.

The Commanding officer cannot conclude this order without expressing his hope that the zeal & alacrity in turning out on all occasions so uniformly evinced by the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry may yet meet with the reward they so anxiously wish for, an opportunity.

A true Copy,
(Signed J STEWART.
M. B.

True Copy,
(Signed C. S. WHITEHILL,
Acting Assist. Adj. Gen. G. S. F.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.
F. WARDEN,
Chief Sec.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—April 12th Lieut. G. Maxwell, 1st B Pioneers, from Mhow.
Do. do. J. A. Davies, Regt. Artillery from Surat.
Do. 14th Lieut. John Laurie Madras Established, from Gulph.
Do. 15th C. F. Elderton 2d | 4th Regt. from Surat,
Do. 15th W. Keys, 1st. | 3d Regt. from Bheemdy.
Do. 16th Lieut. Geo. Clark, 6th Regt. from Shoo Japoor.
Do. 17th Major Gen Riched. Cooke. Commanding in Guzerat from Surat.
Do. 18th Surgeon, Robt. Wallace, from Poonah.
Do. do. Captain Aitcheson, Prov. Brigade Major from Surat.
Do. do. Assits. Surgeon, Severight 67th Regt. from Bengal.
Do Lieut. H. Bond 17th Dragoons, from Bussorah.
DEPARTURES.—April 14th Major, Vans Agnew, Madras, Establishment.
Do. do. Captain Vans Kennedy, Judge, Advocate, to Deckan.
Do. 12th Lieut. A. F. Bartlet, 1st | 9th Regiment, from Kutch.
Do. 13th Lieut. Adjutant, P. D. Ottey, 2d | 5th Regt. to Sholapore.
Do. 14th Assistant, Surgeon, John, M. Neill, H. Artillery to Serror.
Do do. Cornet, W. H Ottey
Do. 18th Brevet Captain, A. W. Burn, 2d | 4th Regt. to Surat.
Do. 19th Lieut. W. Keys, 1st | 3d Regt. to Bheendy.

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR,

I had much pleasure the other day to observe in the Courier of the 25th March an article recommending an Institution for the education of officers children in India, not born in wedlock. The person who signs himself a friend to the unfortunate certainly deserves the thanks of a great part of British India for stepping forward in so Laudable and Charitable a cause, in the defence of so many innocent children and orphans whose education and morals have been so unfeelingly neglected by those who were bound in duty as parents or guardians to see them decently provided for. Not that we should wish to encourage an encrease of children of this description but to provide for those who may be left unprotected or who may not have been sent to Europe. This excellent and most useful institution will no doubt be patronized and supported by all European Officers whom it may concern as being a means of rendering their offspring respectable in the eyes of both Europeans and Natives, as well as a source of happiness and comfort to the children themselves, who will (should their conduct deserve it) partake of all the privileges and respect attached to the European character. From causes well known it would be difficult for every European officer to marry in India if he were inclined, from the uncertain state of Military movements, and detached commands, and which may render the fact of children born in the country less surprizing. They have the greatest claim on our affection and protection as in most instances they have with proper education and attention turned out to be most honourable and respectable members of society, have filled the first situations and are by no means deficient in any respect to the most enlightened gentlemen of any country. These circumstances entitle the children of officers in this country to great care in their education and morals as far as lays in their power. It must be sincerely hoped that this proposed institution may meet with encouragement, and I have no doubt succeed and become a nursery for these tender plants from the infectious blast of Vice and Immorality which so often overpower the innocent and unprotected. It has been instituted with great success in Bengal and the building for that humane purpose will long I hope remain a monument to the credit and memory of those who subscribed to that benovelent and praiseworthy cause. In hopes of finding that the proposals made by a friend to the unfortunate may be soon carried into effect.

I remain my dear, Mr. Editor.
Your obedient servant,
AN OLD ABERDONIAN.

Camp Berar, April 8th 1820.

To the Ed... Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

The date of my friend *Miles*, letter published in the Asiatic Journal for August 1819, without date (on extending the order of the Bath to the H. C. Marine Service and particularly to that Gallant Officer Commodore John Hayes) should be Kattywar the 26th of October 1818.

You will oblige me by giving this publicity in your valuable paper.

And I remain,
Your very obedient servant,
A. SUBSCRIBER.

Kattywar, the 24th of March 1820.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY.

6 Month sight on London, per Rupees.	2 | 2			
30 Days —— on Calcutta	— 109	— 100	Sicca	Rs.
30 Days —— on Madras	— 103½	— 100	Madras	do.
8 Days —— on Surat	— 99	— 100	Surat	do.
8 Days —— on Poonah	— 103	— 100	Poonah	do.
8 Days —— on Ahmedabad,	110	— 100	Ahmed.	do.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 19th APRIL, 1820.

The arrival of the Malabar from the Gulf, on Thursday last, has brought us no information respecting the overland dispatch said to have been received at Bussorah, so that we still remain in the dark with regard to the meeting of Parliament; a Madras paper mention, that accounts from the Cape of Good Hope, brings down the English news to the 24th November stating that Hunt had been tried and acquitted, and that Sir Charles Wolsely, was to be again tried, some flaw having been discovered in the first indictment; Preston's trial was in progress.

Since writing the above, Letters have been received from Madras, announcing the arrival of the Thalia, at that port, from Portsmouth the 10th of Dec. but no particular news had reached us at a late hour last night. Ministers are said to be supported by large majorities in the House; General Munro and Lady had left London on the 7th of December and may therefore be hourly expected; accounts had reached England of the death of Sir A. Anstruther but no successor had been named.

Vellen near Diu, 7th April.—A very large Lion and Lioness were killed a few days ago about 10 miles from this. Grain is getting scarce and dear, and troops of Beggars are collecting in this district.

Commercial.—A small parcel of Rajapore Cotton was imported last week which was brought up for the Mocha Market at 210 Rupees per Candy; the usual price of this Cotton is 120 Rupees; by this, some estimate, may be formed, of the increased price of this article.

Umruttee.—We have been troubled with a troop of plundering Horse belonging to a predatory chief called Shaik Dulla, who has long been the terror of the Berar villagers. However he got such a warm reception from a Gentleman traveling up to Nagpore, lately, that will make him cautious how he interferes with a European again; he had 5 of his party killed and 3 wounded. The officer attacked defended himself most gallantly with 4 Horsemen of the Nizams reformed Horse against 60 of Shaik Dulla's party commanded by the chief in person.

Some cases of Cholera still occur, and we are sorry to observe that this dreadful disease is gaining ground in Calcutta the reports of the police for the month of February and March exhibit an alarming number of deaths amongst the native population.

	Hindoos	Mahomedans	Total.
Thus in February,	57	11	68
March,	192	81	293

BOMBAY SESSIONS.

The second sessions of oyer and terminer and general Gaol delivery for this town and island &c. commenced on Friday last before the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay. The Court being opened in due form, the following gentlemen were sworn in as the grand jury.

THEODORE FORBES, Esq. FOREMAN.

John Thatcher, Esq.	W. H. Hamilton, Esq.
Mansfield Forbes, Esq.	George Seton, Esq.
John Gover, Esq.	John Lawrence, Esq.
J. L. Heathorn, Esq.	John Kenfish, Esq.
Mathew Boles, Esq.	Thos. D. Beaty, Esq.
W. [illegible] Bruce, Esq.	Bazett Loveton, Esq.
James Ralph, Esq.	John R. Steuart, Esq.
David Seton, Esq.	George Barnes, Esq.
Wm. Geo. Bird, Esq.	Wm. T. Graham, Esq.
Robert Soapitch Esq.	B. Noton, Esq.
Wm. Mainwaring, Esq.	R. Morgan, Esq.

The Hon'ble the Recorder then, in a short and neat charge, addressed the Grand Jury, & concluded with the following judicious remarks.

I may here take notice of the great extension of territory, with reference to its probable effects in diminishing or increasing crimes. I fear we must expect, as some drawback to reaping the advantages of conquest, as has been experienced at Madras since the fall of the Mysore sovereignty, a considerable increase in the criminal business of this court, from the excesses of the European soldiery

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whom it will [illegible] only be found necessary to station in the conquered districts, and who will of courae be tried under the charter in this court. It will certainly on the other hand be attended with the advantage of diminishing the difficulties arising from a shifting population, as offenders escaping from Bombay will be more easily seized than formerly; and criminals from the provinces will no longer be able to find an asylum in this island.'

The Recorder concluded by observing upon the principal cases in the present calender, and upon the law applicable to each of them.

The Grand Jury then retired with the bills, and the court adjourned till Saturdaymorning. When the Grand Jury having presented some of the bills that they had found, the Court proceeded with the trial of Sydoo Bokari for a rape of which he was acquitted but a new Indictment was prefered against him for an assault.

The Court met again on Monday, when the Grand Jury having got through all the business before them, were discharged; the trials then proceeded, when George Chusnill a Sergeant of the H. C. European Regiment was acquitted of a charge of murder, John Mooney a private his H. M. 65th Regt. was found guilty of a Robbery; Dewjee Luxamon, was also tried and found guilty for a robbery in the Mint; and Abdul Karim for stealing a shawl and other property was also found guilty.

The Court was occupied on Tuesday, with the trial, of Sydoo Bokari for a criminal assault on a young girl, who was found guilty.

Budrooden Hassun by, was also found guilty of receiving stolen goods.

The Court then adjourned till this day when some Misdemeanours will come before them.

We regret to find that Madras has been again visited by a gale of wind, that has done much damage, the particulars of which will be found under the Madras head.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE. and NAVAL REPORT.

By the Malabar who come in from Bussorah on Friday last, the officers and others saved from the Honorable Company's Cruizer Ariel, came passengers; the former relation inserted in our Gazette, is incorrect in some respects as we find that she paid off on being taken aback, and litteraly run under water; in order to explain this it must be understood that the wind before had been from the S. E. with a heavy rolling swell from the same quarter, that on her being taken aback with the sudden change of wind from the N. W. she was plunged in to the S. E. swell with such violence, that her deck was filled with water so suddenly, as to allow of no exertion, being made to save her.

We observe that the Sophia one of the H. C. Surveying ships, has left Bengal for the purpose of again looking for the Bale of Cotton rock.

The brig Nelly sounded in 1½ fathoms on the bank Saya de Malha, in lat 9 32'S. and long. 61. 37' E. She also reports having passed in sight of the Bale of Cotton Roek, making its position in lat. 5 45' N. and longi ude, from Lunar distances, 86 39,45' E.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—April 13. Ship Malabar, John Longlands, from Bussorah, 17th March.

Do. 14. Armed Prow Tappy, Syrang Essmell Baw from Cambay.

Do. do. Pattamar Bhowaney, Syrang Shaick Dawood, from Bancoot.

Do. 15. Ketch Vigilant, Syrang Mussa Peerbhoy, from Jamboosier.

Do. 15. Ship Glorioso, John Paterson from Calcutta, 29th Feb.

Do. 17. Armed Pattamar Musquetoe, Syrang Bhadoor, from Jamboosier.

PASSENGERS.

Per Malabar.—Lieut. Laurie, Lieut. Bond, Lieut. McNeil; Assist. Surgeon Glen, Joseph Newton, Mr. Johnson, Thos, Brown, James Wall, the Survivors from the Ariel.

Per Glorioso,—Mr. Severight, Assist. Surgeon H. M. 67th Regt.

DEPARTURES.—April 11. French Ship L'Indien, Antonio Plassiard, to Mahe and Bordeaux.

Do. Armed Pattamar Bhowany., Syrang Shaick Dawood to Bancoot.

Do. 14. Ship Orpheus (Free Trader) Henry Milne, to London.

Do. 15. Portuguese Ship Angelica, Commander Antonio Fernandes de Silva, to Demaun, Goa and China.

Do. do. Ketch, Shaw Byramgore, Alexander Heming, to Malay Coast.

Do. His Majesty's Ship Liverpool, F. A. Collier Esq. C. B. Captain, to Trincomalie.

PASSENGERS.

By Orpheus.—Cornet James Mills: M. S. W. Robb late Master of the Ship General Stuart,

By Angelica.—J de Roch, J. Thos Aguino.

By Byramgore.—Captain Prince.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Orient, for London.
Ship Ann, for do.
Ship Mulgrave Castle, for do.
Ship Sarah, for do.
Shsp Jemima, for do.
Ship Castlereagh, for China.
Ship Good Success, for do.
Ship Eliza, for Mauritius.
Ship Helen, for Bengal.
Ship Sophia, for Bussorah.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. Cruizers.

Margaret and Frances, Teignmouth, Mercury and Ernaad.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Minerva Grab, Charlotte, Ahmudy, Castlereagh, Lowjee, Helen, Ahmudy Snow, Good Success, Cumbrian, Ann, Lovely Tish, Royal Charlotte, Countess of Loudon, Sophia, Glenelg, Bombay Castle, Diana, Francis Warden, Elizabeth, Hannah, Carron, Cornwall, Faz Rahmanee, Asia Felix, Glorioso.

BENGAL.

Hibernia, Cambridge, Eliza, Dunvegan Castle, Hope.

FREE TRADERS.

Mulgrave Castle, Orient, Ann, Jemima, Lonach, Sarah, Traveller.

CEYLON AND MALABAR.

Cochin, Prime, Fox.

PORTUGUEZE.

Caroline, Angelica.

ARABS.

Howlee Luxmee, Cader Bux, Ahmedy.

MADRAS.

Dotterel, Brig.

SIAMESE.

Navakhan Samoot.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

MARCH 19.—Ship Rockinham, G. Waugh, from London 11th September, Table Bay 8th December, Simon Bay 3d January, Madras 26th February, and Covelong 7th March.

20th Ship Isabella, J. L. Scarvell, from Bombay 27th December, Columbo, Trincomalie and Madras 9th March.

21st Ship Lady Barlow W. Clark, from Bombay 14th January, and Madras 21st Feb.

Do. Ship Mary Ann, J. Webster, from Bombay 22d January and Madras 10th March.

23d Brig Dolphin, C. G. M. Coucher, from Mauritius 6th February.

24th Ship Pascoa, Samuel Ashmore, from Bombay 3d Feb. Covelong and Madras 15th March.

25th Brig Nelly, J. Grierson, from the Isle of France, 7th January.

OFF CALCUTTA

19th The Lord Lyndock.
21st The Rockingham.
24th The Lady Barlow.
Do. The Mary Ann, and
Do. The Brig Dolphin.
25th The Pascoa.

PASSENGERS

Per Lady Barlow.—Captain Williams, from Madras, Captain F. S. Young, from Vizagapatam.

Per Mary Ann.—Mrs. Webster, Lieutenant Eliot, H. M. 67th Regiment from Point de Galle.

Per Pascoa.—Captain J. Orton, Mr. Williams, Country Service from Bombay.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

In four or five days.

Ship Mary, John Lusk, for London.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

MARCH, 18.—Ship Eugenia, Rowland Allport, for the Persian Gulph.

21st Ship Magnet, G. Vine for China.

Do. Ship Caledonia, Captain C. McNicol. for Rangoon.

22d H. C. Surveying Vessel Sophia, Captain C. Court, on Survey.

23d Brig Brothers, Captain A. Schalley, for Madras.

Do. Portuguese Ship Andromeda, J. De Almeida, for Macoa.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

The Wellington,
The Milford, and
The Barretto Junior.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS

At the following Stations on the 25th Instant.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remains.—The Auspicious.
Passed down.—Cornwallis.

KEDGEREE.

Remains.—H. C. Surveying Ship Minto.
Passed down.—the John Bannerman, Fattlemain, Favorite (brig) and Eugenia.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—March 30. Ship Flora, W. Gillet, from the Cape Good Hope 16th Jan;

Do. Ship Two Brothers, Firme, from Sea;

Do. Brig Soonfar, do. do; 31st Ship Bombay Merchant, G. Rowe, Point de Galle 19th March;

Do. Ship Atlas, J. Short, from New South Wales 10th January;

Do. Brig Ceneus, H. Smith, returned from Sea;

April 1st. Ship Edward Strettel, W. Balston, do, do,

Do. 2d. Ship Stanmore, Torlesse, do. do.;

Do. Brig Margaret, J. B. Griffiths, from do;

Do. Brig Fair Tryal, S. F. Wales, from Pondicherry 1st. April;

Do. Bark George, J. Poulson, from Tranquebar 1st. April;

Do. Brig Latchmy, C. Cunot, returned from Sea; 3d, Brig Admiral Drury, C. Tacket, from Colombo 2d March.

Do. Schooner Sophia, Barker, from Pondicherry 3d April;

Do. 4. Ship Margaret, James Allan, from London 14th November,

Do. Ship General Palmer Captain Truscott, from Sea.

DEPARTURES.—March 30, Ship Edward Strettel, to Sea;

Do. Brig Soonfar, do.;
Do. Ship Two Brothers, do.;
Do. Brig Ceneus,;
Do. Ship Ann and Amelia do.;
Do. Grab Brig Enterprize, do.;
Do. Brig Margaret, do.;
Do. Ship Stanmore, do.;

Do. 29, Brig Hope, P. Thiesel, for Pondicherry:

Do. 30, Brig Latchmy, to Sea;

Do. April 5, Ship Bombay Merchant, Rowe for Calcutta;

Do. Ship Stanmore, Torlesse, for do.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

At Surat on the 11th Instant the Lady of the Rev. William Fyvie, of a Daughter.

At Tannah on the 11th Instant, the Lady of Saville Marriott, Esq. of a daughter.

On Wednesday the 12th instant the Lady of John Elphinston Esq. of a Son.

On Saturday the 15th Instant, the Lady of James Henry Crawford, Esq. of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On Saturday morning last, of the Cholera Morbus in the 27th year of her age Mrs. Arabella Jackson widow of the late Rev. Richard C. Jackson, one of the Chaplains of this Establishment, Mrs. Jackson though only two years and a half in India, had so endeared herself, to a small and select circle of friends, that her death will be long remembered, as one of the most painful events of their lives.

In October last immediately on his Arrival in England, Captain A. Anderson of the 2 | 9 N. I. a man of sterling merit and whose virtues are best depicted by the Christian fortitude he displayed during an illnes of several years, which is the invariable consequence of integrity and a well spent life.

April 12th Robert, the Infant Son of John Elphinston Esq. C. S, aged one day.

Do, do. James, Son of Captain J. Livingston, of the H. C. Military Service, and Barrack Master at the Presidency, aged 17 Month and 7 days.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On the 20th instant, Henry James Greene, Esq. commander of the Ship Cochin, to Miss Josephine, daughter of A. Tennasse, Esq. Merchant of the Isle of France.

At St. John's Cathedral, on Tuesday, the 21st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Parson, Lieut. M. Schooff. H. M 24th Foot, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Hessman, eldest daughter of the late captain Wm. H. B. Hessman, of H. M. 23d Foot, and grand daughter of the late Wm Bowler, Esq. of the Bombay Civil Service.

BIRTHS.—On the 15th instant, at the house of M. Ricketts, Esq. Moorshedabad, the Lady of John Lamb, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, of a Daughter.

At Chandennagore, on the same day, the Lady of Captain E. T. Mahe, of a Son.

On the 18th instant, the Lady of T. Hutton, Esq. of a Son.

On the 25th instant, Mrs. Dormieux. of a Daughter.

On the same day Mrs. James Jecobs, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Allahabad, on the 13th instant in the 20th years of his age, Grace, the second daughter of the late James Robertson, Esq. superintending Surgeon of Dinapore, deeply lamented by all her relatives and friends. The disease which cut off this amiable young lady, was a consumption, that baffled all remedies, and ran with overwhelming rapidity to its fatal termination. Her remains were followed to the grave by almost all the ladies and gentlemen of the station, who by this last and impressive mark of respect testified their esteem for her character.

Oh! soft be thy pillow of clay.
With flowers be thy sepulchre drest
And brigly be the sun beams of day
That gladden the place of thy rest.

For kind was the breast it contains,
And pure was the spirit that's gone;
The one in its bosom remains
The other's to blessedness flown!

On the 18th instant, Mrs. L. Fisher, aged 30 years.

On the same day, Mrs. Michael Cunningham. aged 24 years.

On Tuesday, the 21st instant, the infant Son of Mr. James Dowling, aged nearly 10 months.

On board the ship David Scott, on the 30th of Aug. last, captain Henry William Warde, late of the 6th Bengal Light Cavalry.

On Friday evening last, the 24th instant, Mr. Richard Hunter, aged 27 years.—He suffered long and oppressive misfortune, and closed his life in grief and despair.

On the same night, Mrs. Charles Serrnon, aged 45 years.

At Manilla, on the 15th January last the Lady of A. Schoffalitzky, Esq. aged 30 years, deeply regretted.

MADRAS.

DEATHS.—At Quilon, on the night of the 26th ultimo, after an illness of six days Ensign, C. A. Thursby H. M. 89th Regt. a young man of the greatest promise who by his many amiable and excellent qualities was so endeared to every Officer in the Corps, that his irreparable loss will be long and severely felt; his body was attended to the grave by Major General Sewell, Colonel Rainsford, and the whole of the Officers of the Cantonment, who seemed to participate in the general feeling of sorrow that the death of this amiable young man has excited.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE.

OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

March, 25.

BUY. PREM.	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation (Discount)	SELL. PREM
1 0		0 12

'The following are the head of South American News, brought by the Lord Lyndoch, which sailed from thence on the 27th of October last:—

List of the Chili Squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral Lord Cochrane.

Ship O'Higgins, formerly the Isabel, taken from the Spaniards, by the Patriots at Conception; mounts 50 guns and carries 500 men, commanded by Lord Cochrane.

Ship San Martin formerly the Cumberland Indiaman; mounts 64 guns and carries 600 men, commanded by Rear Admiral Blanco and Captain Wilkinson.

Ship Lantaro, formerly the Windham Indiaman; mounts 44 guns and carries 350 men, commanded by Captain Guise.

Ship Independencia, built for the Patriots in North America; mounts 28 guns and carries 220 men, commanded by Captain Foster.

Sloop Galverena, formerly the Hecate Sloop of War; mounts 18 guns and carries 120 men, commanded by Captain Spry.

Brig Araucano; mounts 16 guns and carries 100 men, commanded by Captain Crosbey.

Brig Paradon; mounts 14 guns and carries 80 men, commanded by Captain Purnier.

Besides these, there are two Transports, attached to the Squadron.

This Squadron, which has about 200 marines and soldiers on board, arrived on the 11th of September, at Coquimbo, whilst the Lord Lyndoch was there, and sailed four days afterwards for Lima. Lord Cochrane does not, as has been reported, annoy in any way, the English or foreign shipping; on the contrary he seems to be very obliging, and much inclined to serve them as far as is consistent with his duty, and English ships obtained permission, when it was not granted to their own vessels, to sail for different ports on the coast, during the embargo, which was to continue in force till ten or fifteen days after the sailing of the Squadron from Valparaiso for Lima.

Besides the above list, there was another ship of 20 guns, fitting up at Valparaiso, with one or two transports; and a schooner of 12 guns had sailed on a cruize. This was the whole of the Chili force by sea; but should they send the land force alluded to, in the following extracts of Letters received from Santiago, a few days previous to the Lord Lyndoch leaving the coast, there would be little doubt of their success, and of this ultimately leading to the grand object in view, the emancipation and independence of the whole of South America, when, according to the opinion of those on the spot, there will be an ample field for speculation from all parts of the world, particularly from England and India.

The following is an extract of a Letter, dated Santiago de Chili, 5th September, 1819, from Messrs. Winter, Britain, and Co. per J. Waddington:—"You will have heard that two Spanish ships of the line, and one frigate, were spoken by the Oceano, in lat. 2' 0' N. that their destination is for Lima, and ere this they must be at the end of their voyage. These are interesting times, and will open a field to trade in the country."

Another letter from the same house, dsted 8th October last, says, "You no doubt will be fully aware that *no* Expedition is coming from Spain, and that a Force is positively to be sent from Chili to Lima, to act in concert with about 10,000 men from Buenos Ayres, to make the route of the Tucaman, and penetrate into Peru, which cannot fail of success, for the body of the country is only waiting an opportunity to be put into action."

On account of the late demand, Copper is very high at the different ports in Chili, and no great quantity is procura-

(Continued after the Poetry.)

Original Poetry.

IMITATION OF A PASSAGE,

IN THE ROMANCE OF

"*Syre Launcelote Du Lac*"

Thro' Autumn Boughs, when Star Beams peep,
'Tis sad the world forsaking,
To think how life hath been but sleep,
And dreams been cherished waking;—
It was not meant to pass unseen
Or fill ignoble Grave,—
A paltry leaf in Forest green,
A Drop in Ocean's wave.

Hie on, hie on, to Romalds moor,
A Rawdon Clown once bade me,—
Where the Rainbow, sheds, its glittering Store,
Of Faery wealth, to glad the eye.
Away I sped, a weary Race,
Fond Hope, and Fancy leading—
Then Childhood laugh'd at Folly's Chace
Its moral veil'd unheeding.—

Give me again that frolic Mood,
I could repeat the Folly,—
When spirits dance, to dancing Blood,
Away with Melancholy;
But sadder thoughts imbue the mind,
And darker tempers follow,
And feelings chill as wintry' wind,
Thro' Ruins whistling hollow;—

O'er wild Tintaigels mouldering Pile,
I've heard the sea Mews calling,
And Ivy planted in the Aisle,
Where Avalon nods to falling;—
Nor thought I, in my Pride of day,
My glowing Heart, e'er late,
Should be but, as these Ruins grey,
Cold, lone, and desolate.—

CERVANTES.

(*Continued from the third Page.*)

ble without waiting a considerable time for it. The export duty on that article is about 22 per cent. to foreigners.

The prices of some Europe and India goods were high at Valparaiso, compared with their cost prices; but there being very little vent for them at present to other ports, a small quantity overstocks the market, and the duties and charges on imports are so high that they leave but little or no profit.

The duties alone are 34½ per cent. on the market price, and on certain articles, which they manufacture themselves, as high as 100.

It may not be improper to observe here that a miner can ship his Copper and other produce of the mines, duty free, & import foreign goods, purchased with the proceeds, also duty free.

Should any of their vessels come to India, the Government will no doubt charge them, at least, the same import and export duties as they charge British Traders there; otherwise they will have every advantage on their side and thereby become the carriers.

O'Higgins continues still Supreme Director of Chili, and is very popular. He is polite and obliging to foreigners, particularly to the English; indeed the Chilenos, in general, are in their way very civil and kind to strangers, much more so than the Buenos Ayreians, though they have had less intercourse with foreigners. They are blessed with a superior climate to that of Buenos Ayres, the latter being as liable to changes as that of England.

The climate of Chili would, it is thought, be highly beneficial to Indian Invalids, and it is recommended to those who are obliged to leave India on account of bad health, to proceed thither. Besides the salubrity of the climate, there are some Baths near the Cordilleras, about 30 leagues from Santiago, by which wonderful cures have been effected on those who were very much debilitated, and they are considered almost a certain cure for rheumatism and syphilis even though it has been some time in the system,

Santiago is a fine city, with several delightful rides round it' and a person could not spend a few months more pleasantly any where. Those who are fond of female society will find the ladies here very affable and agreeable, and a great portion of them are interesting and pretty girls. An Indian will not find the manner of living here so luxurious as that of India, or so comfortable as that of England, but they are improving fast in this and every thing else.

Lima is also a fine city, in a delightful climate, and when the whole of this country becomes free, gentlemen proceeding from India, who may be desirous of seeing South America, may go down the whole coast, and cross the Isthmus of Panama, which would be a near cut to England, in place of going round Cape Horn, across the Cordilleras to Buenos Ayres, which is a very fatiguing journey; though those who are fond of grand romantic scenery think themselves well rewarded for their labour, in traversing them.

In addition to the above, which was furnished us in manuscript for publication, the following particulars of the Lord Lyndoch's voyage are given in the Hurkaru of yesterday, attached to a copy of the same statement as that furnished to us, under the signature of "AN OLD INDIAN."

'The Lord Lyndoch left England in December, 1817. Touched at Rio de Janeiro, where she remained for a short time, proceeded thence to Buenos Ayres, arrived there in April 1818, after narrowly escaping being totally lost going up the river Plate, remained at Buenos Ayres several months selling cargo and refitting. On our way down the Plate, touched at Montivideo and took in some cargo, proceeded thence round Cape Horn in the month of October for Valparaiso, had some bad weather going round, but not worse than is generally experienced going round the Cape of Goud Hope, during the winter, though of course much colder, but not so cold as we expected. This passage cannot be so dangerous as formerly supposed from report, as very small vessels now go round it, and several which had done so were lying at Valparaiso when we left it. Remained at this port for about nine months, selling cargo and for return cargo, &c. &c. sailed thence in the month of September, 1819, for the ports of Coquimbo, Guasco, and Copiapo, where we took in copper.

At the latter place, there is not a house to be seen, nor a drop of fresh water to be had for many miles round, and the face of the country here as well as at Guasco. has every appearance of having emerged from the sea, and is uncommonly barren without the smallest patch or appearance of verdure to relieve the eye, except in some small valleys which appear to great advantage between the high hills and mountains. In the interior, however,, it is said to be much better, and to the southward of Valparaiso, about Conception, the country is very fine and productive, with a climate somewhat similar to that of England in summer. Their harbours are generally small bays under high lands, which shelter the shipping from the south east winds that blow on all the coast throughout the year from 10. a. m. to sunset, and ships lie close to the shore very safe, except when a northerly wind happens to set in, which only takes place for two or three days at most during the winter, At the ports to the northward of Valpa- raiso, they have frequent earthquakes particularly at Copaipo, and several happened there during the month of January 1819, that destroyed the town which is now in consequence quite deserted, and they are building another about 10 leagues from it, towards the Cordilleras. A slight one happened whilst we were there in the port, which we sensibly experienced on board. From this port we proceeded a second time to Guasco for the remainder of our cargo, and on the 27th October 1819, sailed from thence across the Pacific towards India, and passed inside of the Sandwich Islands, where we could have wished to have touched, but having a rvery motley crew we did not, for certain easons, think it advisable to venture doing so.

We frequently experienced a very cross confused sea in the Pacific, in a different direction from the wind, which caused the ship to toss about a good deal, and as we did not expect this we attributed her uneasiness to the nature of the cargo, though every pains in stowing had been taken to raise it. We found, however, in coming down the China sea, blowing fresh with the sea much higher that the ship contrary to our expectation was uncommonly easy, and therefore think the name not very applicable, though we certainly found it so on the coast of Chili. We stopped at Malacca for about a week to refresh our crew, &c. and left it on the 11th ultimo, but by our reckoning it was only the 10th, having lost nearly a day since we left England in consequence of steering a westerly course.'

[*The Calcutta Journal March*, 17.

The *Merope* from Lima the 4th of November, has brought us intelligence of a second unsuccessful attempt by the Chili Squadron, under the command of Lord Cochrane, to obtain possession of Callao. We are not informed of the precise time when Lord Cochrane anchored in Callao Bay, but we have been kindly favored with translations of letters which were interchanged between the Vice-Roy of Peru and his Lordship. A letter from Lord Cochrane, dated 29th of September, penned in strong and imperative language, intimated to the Vice-Roy, that the Chili Squadron was of sufficient force to destroy the shipping of His Spanish Majesty, and to reduce Callao; and his Lordship placed much stress on the advantages which he possessed, in a large supply of rockets—and competent persons to employ them for the purpose of destruction. His Lordship also informed the Vice-Roy, in terms generally employed on similar occasions that his Excellency would be held responsible to God and the World, if, by an ineffectual obstinacy the Vice-Roy should occasion an unnecessary effusion of blood. His Lordship also communicated a challenge, which we shall transcribe in the words of the translation before us:—

"If your Excellency feels satisfied of the valour and fidelity of your Officers, Sailors, and Troops, I offer you a glorious opportunity of manifesting it, holding myself in readiness to contend against equal forces of the Ships of War under your command, promising on my word of honour, that should this generous challenge be accepted, I will send to leeward the necessary Ships, in order to make my force equal to that which your excellency may be pleased to send out; and the result shall decide the fate of the Ships and Town; but on the contrary, I will exert my whole force, which inevitably must consume every thing contained in the Bay and Town of Callao, within the space of four hours after the receipt of this letter."

To this letter, his Lordship subjoined the following postscript:—

"A dozen of rockets which I shall throw before the expiration of the time, will convince your Excellency that I possess the power I have mentioned—although to these, will be given an inoffensive direction."

To this letter and postscript, which are written in language more hectoring than we should have expected from a person of Lord Cochrane's high character,—the Vice-Roy on the same day returned the following reply:—

"I received at half-past one o'clock, your letter of this day's date, and informed of the contents, have to say, that a challenge such as you have sent is unexampled. The result respecting the fate of the interests which you threaten, if by chance realized—will be on the responsibility of the author of the criminal aggression. God preserve you many years.

"PEZUELA."

The Vice-Roy added the following laconic postscript:

"P. S. No more correspondence."

We understand that Lord Cochrane then commenced a blockade, but the British ships in the Bay were protected by H. M. ship *Slaney*, Captain O'Brian, who threatened resistance to Lord Cochrane's squadron. A letter before us, mentions, that His Lordship was repulsed on the 16th of October—but the particulars we have not yet been able to ascertain from the news-papers before us, as we are ignorant of the Spanish language, and the time allowed to us, is insufficient to procure translations. A sketch of the Bay of Callao has been obligingly sent to us, from which we collect that Lord Cochrane's squadron consisted of the *O' Higgins*, *St. Martin*, *Independentia*, *Galverino*, an 18 gun brig, 2 other brigs and a fire ship, The latter, is represented to have blown up near the Spanish line of Shipping, without doing any injury. The *Merope*, which brings this intelligence, sailed from this port in February 1819. and reached Lima in August.

India Gazette.

Madras.

APRIL, 4.

The weather so unusual at this time of the year noticed in our last Gazette, continued during the whole of Wednesday 29 March, & before midnight the wind had increased to a strong Gale, which continued until 9 o'clock on the following morning, accompanied by heavy rain—the gusts of wind were at times extremely violent. During the Gale, the wind veered round by N. W.—West and to S. W. before it broke up—taking a contrary direction to the usual course of the monsoon Gales, which generally veer round by the East to the Southward. The Barometer had gradually fallen during the two days previous to that of the Gale; but was not so low at 8 P. M. on Wednesday, as to indicate any thing serious—it however fell to the usual Gale of wind point at this place, and continued nearly stationary until about 8 A. M. when it began to rise, and continued doing so the whole of the day. Upwards of six inches of rain fell—the major part in the night.

Owing to the threatening appearance of the weather, the Ships and larger Vessels had stood out to Sea on Wednesday evening,—these have all returned with the exception of the Ship *General Palmer* at anchor to the Northward, unable to come down on account of the strong Southerly winds; and the Brig *Enterprize*, the Ship *Anne* and *Amelia*, passed through the Roads on Thursday with here foretop mast and mizen mast gone, and her bowsprit sprung, occasiuned by getting foul of the *General Palmer*; the latter is stated to have escaped with very trifling damage. The smaller craft in the Roads we are concerned to find, suffered severely by this unexpected visitation, and many lives and much property we fear have been lost; we have before us the names of four Vessels which foundered, and of five that were driven on shore; a man is stated to have been picked up off St. Thome, from a plank, by some fishermen—he was in a most exhausted state, and the only survivor of ten unfortunate person, who had originally belonged to one of the Vessels that had gone down. The following are the names of the Vessels reported yesterday as having foundered, or gone on shore.

No. 86, Brig Jayamungely Syrang Rappie, on shore at Pulicat.

119. Sloop Narsimonapersaud, M. Naidoo, run on shore.

146. Brig Jayamalah, M. Bejan, run on shore near Trevamboore.

157. Dhoney Kissana Velasum, D. Ramasawmy, run on shore near St. Thomé.

182. Dhoney Theroonagavulley, Chinnapilly, run on shore near Tripalacany.

Foundered.

Nos. 108, Snow Poorooshetamum, S. Venkataramoodos.

111, Snow Sree Ramodoo, P. Naidoo.

137. Snow Sree Ramasweraragavendrapersaud, Cosala Caumunnah.

134. Sloop Sree Anjanailoo, Amaradania.

It would appear that some of the Ships have suffered in the loss of sails and Boats.

Another heavy fall of Rain took place on Monday night, accompanied by much thunder and lightning, but with little wind. Appearances in the evening were very threatening at one time, and apprehensions were entertained that a second gale might take place. In noticing the long interval, during which no Rain had fallen so early in the season—we all ded to a period previous to the year 1811—in that year a heavy fall took place in March—there was also some Rain in the same month of the year 1813.

APRIL 6TH.

Rumours of disastrous effects which had resulted to the Northward, from the late gale, prevailed in the beginning of the week; these unhappily have been realised, as accounts have been received at the Presidency that the Ship *Shah Allum*, Capt. Tyrer, and three native vessels had foundered in Escapilly Roads during the gale; and that the whole of the Europeans and Lascars belonging to the former, with the exception of the second Officer who was on shore, were missing, and it is feared had perished, The Ship *Palmers*, Captain Kemp, was at anchor off Kistnapatam at the commencement of the gale, and was driven on shore—happily the crew of this Ship were saved. The Ship *Byramgore* is stated to have been, dismasted, The gale is said to have extended far South, as well as to the Northward—and we fear the parts of the Coast already mentioned, are not the only places where it has occasioned the loss of lives and property.

It would appear that Parliament had met on the day originally appointed, the 23d—and that Papers containing the Speech from the Throne, hed reached the Cape; but we have not been able to discover, that any copy has been brought on the *Margaret*.

The *Margaret* conveyed but few Letters; it is understood however that large supplies of Europe articles have been brought by her.

The *General Palmer* has returned to the Roads; and although the *Ann* and *Amelia*; received so much damage in consequence of falling on board this Ship, she it would appear sustained no injury whatever. APRIL 6.

English Extracts.

QUARRELS *and* LETTERS *of the* RADICALS.

MR. HUNT'S LETTER.

To the brave Reformers of Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire, the whole of the North of England and Scotland.

My Beloved Friends and Fellow Countrymen,—Our enemies have declared open hostilities against us and the laws of England. The infamous authorities of Manchester, under the sanction of a corrupt and cruel Ministry, were the first to "cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war!" On the never-to-be-forgotten 16th of August, they polluted the history of the present age with the foulest stain—the crimson gore of their fellow-men, wo-

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1820.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

men, and children. Every exertion to bring the instigators and perpetrators of these cowardly———to justice, has hitherto failed, and we have not therefore been mocked, with even the shew of fair play. All disguise has been thrown off, and the unmasked hypocrite stands now before us in the naked form of a military armed ruffian. But my friends, we must be patient and persevering, and not suffer ourselves to be driven off our guard; these lawless proceedings are meant to irritate us into some indiscreet show of resistance, of which our watchful enemies are anxiously prepared to take immediate advantage; well knowing, as they do, that nothing strengthens and consolidates the iron arm of despotism so much as the premature and unsuccessful attempt to destroy it. I am induced to urge this caution, from the knowledge which I have, that spies and informers are abroad, and sent amongst you. The system of espionage is now carried to such an extent, that there is not a tap-room or a pot-house in the metropolis, or scarcely in the country, without one or two of these worthies being in nightly attendance; and not only my Lord Sidmouth, but the Lord Mayor of London, knows the substance of every conversation that passes there, as well as those who frequent these hot-beds of every thing that is base and profligate. These monsters in human form are hired and paid to make plots, and entrap the unwary into a participation of their hellish plans. Your parts of the country are full of them 'that they may hatch up some imaginary treason, preparatory to the meeting of Parliament, which is to take place (as the Courier informs us) to put down treason; which, of course, they will not fail to manufacture for the occasion. I know that some of these are about to urge you to simultaneous Meetings, in the early part of November; but beware, my friends, and disappoint the tigers of their prey. There are those who are gone from the metropolis to Manchester and elsewhere for this purpose, the money to pay for whose expenses there and back, I have not the least doubt, may be traced to Whitehall, although those who have been the incautious and unsuspecting instruments may not be aware of the fact; but recollect, my friends, that at such a period as the present, an ignorant and indiscreet zeal may produce more mischief than even an Oliver himself. I am the last man on earth that would advice you to refrain from meeting to express your grievances, and to demand your rights. Nay, I would urge a meeting in every county, city, town, and parish, in the United Kingdom, where they have not already met to express their opinions upon the———at Manchester, and to take measures for bringing the——— and their abettors to justice. But if any one has been from London to advise or recommend a meeting at Manchester, under the present agitated state of the public mind, he must be a remorseless fiend indeed. No one will go to such a meeting unarmed, after the cowardly——and mutulations which were perpetrated on the 16th; and where is the man who would advise you to meet armed! I say, my friends of Manchester, meet not until every effort has been made and failed, to bring to justice the———; and then, and not till then, will there be any question whether you ought to meet or not. I know, and can naturally feel, that all those who were present at Manchester on the 16th, must be anxious to have arms to protect themselves from a repetition of such wanton cruelties, and as I know of no law yet that prohibits an Englishman from having arms for his own protection, I will not take upon myself to recommend you not to have them, but of this I am quite sure, that no man should procure arms surreptitiously, or keep them secretly—all should be done openly (if at all), and the purpose as openly avowed, as the armed associations that are training in different parts of the country, But above all my friends, enter not the doors of a public house, refrain from all spirits and intoxicating liquors. Remember that nine-tenths of the publicans are your enemies; they are tools in the hands of the magistrates, and must do any thing they wish them to do, however disgraceful, in order to secure their licences. Abstain from beer, spirits and tea, and your health, your morals, your pockets, and your character as men, will be improved. Your enemies encourage you to gamble and get drunk for a twofold purpose, the one to pick your pockets, the other to render you slaves. As I am now pressed for time, I shall do myself the honour of addressing you again very soon. In the mean time, believe me, your sincere friend, H HUNT.

Middleton Cottage, Oct. 19, 1819.

THISTLEWOOD'S REPLY:

"Dear Friends and suffering Countrymen,—I little expected I ever should be called upon to address to you a word to repel so foul and wicked an insinuation against myself of being a 'spy, and much less did I expect a few weeks ago, that such insinuation would proceed from Henry Hunt, the supposed friend of the people, of justice, and of liberty. I beseech you to read his letter, and judge of his pretensions of being the character he wishes to appear; indulge me with your attention, while I examine many of his acts, and many of his expressions. It is now become necessary to shew men in their true characters, that we may have as few knaves and dictators amongst us as possible, in the great change about to take place in the affairs of this country. With many of you, I once believed this man to be a brave, a valiant, and a proper person, to push forward the great cause of liberty, and gave to him in sincerity all the support which lay in my power, to raise him to the "pinnacle of popularity," in expectation, when he got there, he would proceed onward to the completion of the task he was expected by all real Reformers to assist in. Whether he is doing so, by throwing the firebrands of discord among those who have faithfully co-operated in the cause, I shall leave you, my friends, and the world to decide.

Previous to going into detail in my remarks upon his letter, I beg to say a few words upon that of an anonymous coward, who writes from Manchester. I deny having made any exertion to undermine the popularity of Hunt, particularly in that part of the kingdom. I had no occasion to do so; his own conduct since the day previous to the procession is reducing it faster than any expression I can use to lower him, and I defy the assassin-like writer to prove when and where I mentioned Hunt's name, but to defend myself or Doctor Watson against his attempts to destroy us—being very desirous not to injure the cause.

If simultaneous meetings were proposed, had they not been proposed also by Hunt, at the first Spafields meeting? Is there any law to prevent one thousand, or one million or more people of these countries to meet at one place or more places in one day, with arms or without arms, with flags or without flags, at their option? Has stronger language been used by myself than by Hunt? Are not simultaneous meetings desired by all the suffering people all over the three kingdoms? Will they ever obtain the reform they seek, until the great majority of the poor meet on one day for one purpose, and continue meeting, until their prayers are answered, and their constitutional claims are granted? Does not Hunt know this to be true? Could he not, after his liberation from prison, after his extraordinary introduction triumphantly into London, accompanied by half a million of people—I ask could he not instantly have called a simultaneous meeting of the kingdom, and brought the cause of reform to a conclusion favourable to the people? Do you think him sincere in the cause for not doing it? Do you think he ever means to do so? If he does, do you believe he ever will again have so fair an opportunity? Do you conceive that the anonymous writer writes like an honest patriot or a brave man, when he speaks of "the wounded pride of the magistracy, and the infuriated spirit of the Yeomanry," being a motive for delaying to assert the rights of Englishmen to meet to consult upon their grievances, and appeal to the Prince upon the subject? What, has not the voice of the nation taught the magistrates and the Yeomanry the error of their conduct? Have not the magistrates and Lord Mayors of London, and York, &c done the same, by allowing meetings in their respective cities and districts in many parts of the kingdom? Having stated so far in answer to the anonymous writer in the Chronicle, I proceed to comment on the unprincipled letter of Hunt himself. In doing so, it will be necessary to crave your patience to the observations I shall make to rebut the effect he wishes it to have upon the minds of the public, whose favourable opinion I only look for, as far as I am honest in the common cause of the people against the faction which oppresses them, and as far as my humble efforts can be useful, in conjunction with their own, to extricate them from the thraldom they have fallen into: further than this, I disclaim all desire of idle and vain popularity, and defy my worst enemy to the proof where or when I ever have shown such a disposition, altho' I can appreciate with great respect the esteem of my much-injured country folks.

After Hunt's canting introduction, and his abuse of your enemies, for the evident purpose of exciting a feeling amongst the people, who I now verily believe, he cares as little about, as the worst of their enemies, no longer than they serve to raise him to be the demagogue of the times—after this introduction, he proceeds insidiously to attack those he does not name (procuring some anonymous tool to do that dirty work for him), although it is clear to whom he alludes, knowing, as he says, "that some of them are about to urge simultaneous meetings in the early part of November, there are those who are gone from the metropolis to Manchester and elsewhere for this purpose, the money for whose expenses there and back I have not the least doubt may be traced to Whitehall!" Read the words of this insidious scoundred, without principle or feeling; mark well his language, and believe, if you can, that such a man can be the honest friend of any man or of the people, and judge if he does not stand most in need of a reform of his own dishonourable assassin-like conduct. I appeal to the world, and even to our enemies, if Hunt's conduct is not the extreme of licentious depravity and bad faith.

He has broke the heart of Cleary, he has disheartened many men from exerting themselves in the cause of liberty; but he will not break mine; he attempted to crush, by his impetuous, vulgar, and brutal attack, the sincere Dr. Watson; but he will fail in this attempt also. I call upon Wroe, of Manchester, to tell you from what treasury 4*l.* came to defray the expence of the party "there and back." I refer them to Mr. Davison to confirm the payment of that sum, and I refer them to Mrs. Thistlewood, who can produce the documents for the remainder of the expences; so much for this infamous insinuation about the Treasury at Whitehall. Now for his wise observation that "indiscreet zeal may produce more mischief than an Oliver himself:" it is familiar to this man to use Oliver's name when it is suits his purpose to throw odium upon others. Who doubts the evil which may be produced by intemperate zeal? But if [illegible] to be cast down and ruined in our character by may-be's, I could say that the people's chains may be rivetted upon them by their tyrants, by the delay this man seems willing to devise for the purpose of wrangling with Judges and counsellors in courts of law. It is very easy to pass opinions; but I ask you, whether the people, without a prodigious quantity of zeal, of great perseverance, and of uncommon exertions and bravery, can expect to succeed in reforming the abuses which have bowed them down to the earth; And I ask you, whether it will not require the united co-operation of millions to destroy the despotism endeavouring to be established by the faction in power. What said my Lord Cochrane, the brave, tried, and active friend of liberty? Did he not exclaim, "Those men" (meaning St. Stephen's gang) can only be influenced by their fears; meet, therefore, as usual." And did he not, in conjunction with Hunt in Spafields, meet simultaneously near Portsmouth? But the latter great personage never approves of aught but what is proposed by himself, even to the colour of a flag, if it is not red.

But pray, my friends, why am I to be called a spy for having an opinion as well as the brave Cochrane, or Hunt, the would-be dictator; and for entertaining an opinion in common with yourselves, that we ought to proceed on with meetings, and that in greater numbers than ever? But does he, no thy endeavouring to endanger my life, wish to exonerate himself from all responsibility of danger in your cause? Or does he not show himself a bad general to be thus always quarrelling with his lieutenants? Can a general ever succeed if he ill-treats his officers? Does a single trait of honour or principle seem to influence this man's conduct? Without provocation, is he not flinging the firebrand of dissension every where, and amongst all he associates with? But read his letter; look at his inconsistency. Will not the satyr's rebuke to the traveller apply forcibly to him? Does he not blow hot and cold with the same breath? How then can he be trusted? When it suits his purpose he blows warm, he recommends meetings, and arms; when it is his pleasure, in the next paragraph he blows cold, and calls the person a remorseless fiend, indeed, to recommend a meeting at Manchester under the present agitated state of the public mind. Who created this agitated state? And are they not to be publicly told of it, and publicly and powerfully opposed? Did not the last Smithfield meeting take place under the same state of agitated mind? Did not the Palace yard meeting also take place under the same agitated state of the public mind? Are the tyrants of the country to be suffered to organize their forces against the people and [illegible] stant despotism? What! shall every man of energy be stigmatised as "a remorseless fiend?" If so, the best Generals would deserve the imputation on the eve of every battle they engaged in.

Does this man, or can any fool in the kingdom, expect that a reform will as easily be obtained from the tyrants as the shelling of a nut when ripe, which falls from its husk into the hand which gathers it?

Perhaps the gentleman has had enough of dangers, and as he declared to the Manchesters he would be willing that all were buried in oblivion, he would perhaps wish other people to do the same—that they would let the slaughtering of the people pass away without condign punishment. What then becomes of his vauntings, that "the time is not far distant when the people must fight for their liberties, and he would not be found in the rear ranks? But, I ask, ought he to wait till the people begin? Ought he not to be in the front ranks? After what he has so often told the people, ought he not to lead them forward," instead of declining attending meetings for the purpose of frittering away the spirit of the people by the wrangling "with big wigs in courts of law," and asking pardons afterwards? When men should be preparing to do as he has told them, to fight for their liberties, is it right for this fighting man to be gabbling in courts of law?

While legal and military despotism is preparing to go hand in hand, does it become this man to skulk to his farm, under the vanity of styling himself a Cincinnatus? But will he, like that virtuous man, be found at the plough? Is he content with four acres of land and hard fare? Does he not rather prefer washing his hands and hair with sweet scents and sweet water and all the vanities and luxuries of life? Is he pre-

pared to share with fortitude and equanimity of mind, the hardships of the oppressed people struggling to be free? "I say, my friends of Manchester," as well as all other reformers, if you do wait "till every effort has been made and failed to bring to justice the Magistrates and Yeomanry of Manchester in Court [illegible]" you will never gain your rights, but will have restriction laws and suspension bills passed to prevent your ever meeting again. I gave it, as my opinion, my friends, if you do not succeed within a month to bring your enemies to reason, to answer your claims, your liberties are gone? for no man can say to what distant period or what other favourable opportunity? and if you are to "fight for your liberties," the longer you delay, the longer the fight will continue. See what the tyrants are doing against you; even the Whigs must join your cause, or be lost in the tide of despotism, now but too evident. Do not deceive yourself about the puff out relieving you; the Funds belong chiefly to the landed aristocracy: they are the chief holders; witness the late Duke of Northumberland's investments therein to the amount of 1,200,000*l.* Will you not open your eyes? They extort heavy rentals, invest a large surplus in the Funds, and make you pay an interest by taxation for those very extortions, and may keep up the bubble, perhaps, till this generation has passed away.

Respecting Hunt's insinuation about public-houses, I appeal to you, if either your faithful friend, Dr. Watson, or myself ever gave you an example unworthy men of character or moral principle; whether we were ever seen disguised in liquor; whether you cannot bear witness to our extreme temperance; and whether we did not come amongst you for far more reputable motives than drinking and gambling, or any immoral practice? What does this universal slanderer mean by his untimely insinuations and vulgar attacks upon different people, in so many parts of the kingdom, where I shall prepare to follow him, after asking you if the Reformers are of the description of drinking and gambling people he insinuates; did they get drunk when they so oft and generously guarded him for so many hours together to and from the hustings at the Westminster election? Will the nine-tenths of the publicans feel themselves obliged to him for the general libel he has passed upon their characters? Who is it he applauds? Who is it that can retain his good graces a twelvemonth together? Let him examine into his own perfections. Does he not abuse every man who opposes him with the most unqualified, abusive and scurrilous language, charging them as spies, &c.? Does he not quarrel with his best friends upon every occasion, without any provocation, but which floats in his own captious mind, and unfeeling and unprincipled heart? Did he not drive from him a friendly committee at Bristol, by the violence of his passion and abuse? Did he not there charge a man with being guilty of an unnatural crime? Did he not endanger the life of a [illegible] the Crown and Anchor-tavern, charging him with being Oliver the spy? Did he not also accuse one of the reporters to a London journal, who hissed him upon the hustings in Covent garden, of being one of the Vere street gang; And was he not execrated by the public for his cowardly, wicked, and blackguard brutality? Did he not charge another gentleman at Charing-cross with being of that description of miscreants, to the danger of his life? And did he not, in Waterloo-place, near Carlton-house, charge a gentleman with being Oliver the spy, who received very severe treatment in consequence, and his hat broke in by the populace? Did he not, after his liberation from Lancaster prison, grossly insult and abuse his Manchester friends? And did he not, after the exertions which had been so long and unremittingly used by the sincere-hearted Dr. Watson, to support his fame, and to raise him to the "pinnacle of popularity," without any provocation whatever, grossly insult and, call a d—d officious meddling fellow, for complying with the wishes of his friends to nominate a personal friend of Mr. Hunt's to the chair, where, as chairman, he would have been able to have eulogised the supposed champion of reform—to say nothing of the indelicacy of Hunt's taking the chair himself.

But why should I have all this trouble? Let him be more cautious of his own character. It is usual with this man to make infamous charges without the shadow of a shade of a truth in them. Let him prove himself honest; let him answer Mr. Blandford's letter. How came he to keep another 5*l.* subscribed for Major Cartwright's committee which was coverd by the venerable Major subscribing it back again for Hunt; whereas the 5*l.* should have been applied by the Major for public purposes, in printing to promote reform? But I cease: Hunt is called up to London—not like Cincinatus, to save the country, but to answer for his defamation, and clear, if he can, his character. My time is important[illegible] occupied: I shall do myself the pleasure to avail myself of another opportunity to address you if occasion requires it: in the interim, I remain your faithful fellow sufferer,

ARTHUR THISTLEWOOD.

Stanhope street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, Oct. 24.

P. S. Does it, I would ask you, my friends, follow as a matter of course, that the people are again to be sabred as at Peterloo? How many meetings have since taken place, and the Borough tyrants have failed to perform the second part of the same drama? Is not the same clamour raised now as at the last Spafields meeting, the two Smithfield meetings, and at the procession of Hunt? But you are not disposed to listen to the hue and cry; you will treat it as it deserves, with scorn and contempt.

The following is a copy of letter sent recently to Mr. Hunt by Dr. Watson, in consequence of the publication of Mr. H.'s letter to the reformers of Lancashire:

"Hunt, come up to London and face the injured! Woe of Manchester can tell to the world the treasury which supplied the honest Thistlewood with four pounds. Mr. Davison can confirm the fact. Mrs. Thistlewood can produce the documents for the remainder of the money he required to take into the country, at the desire of the brave men there. He defies the mean dishonourable cowards who, by infamous insinuations, would blast his integrity with the people. He defies the paltry scoundrels, the living villains, who, by open declarations, would place him at the mercy of the tyrants of the people. Oh, the wretches! Is this patriotism? Is this unanimity? Does not this show what the people are to expect from the would-be dictators. Who are the fiends? Who are the monsters? Who are the tricksters? Who is now the Machiavelian, to divide and destroy? Who now deserves the scorn of every honest man? Read the letter to the reformers, and let those answer whose "withers are wrung," as are the once faithful

'J. WATSON.'

'Three Kings' court, Fleet-street, Oct. 23.

'To Mr. Hunt, Middleton Cottage.'

MR. E. BLANDFORD TO MR. A. THISTLEWOOD.

Dear Sir,—With the greatest reluctance I have to communicate a circumstance which I would most willingly attribute to forgetfulness, and consign it altogether to oblivion, but there other circumstances attached to it which entirely set a side such conclusion. I confess I do not like its complexion, which has for some days occasioned some very unpleasant reflections; I say this in confidence, as I would not on any account that it should go forth into the world, being of that nature which would give our enemies full scope to descant very unfavourably upon the conduct of our Champion. To state it fairly, and submit the whole to your candid and impartial appreciation, I must refer to some circumstances anterior to that which I herein allude to.—You doubtless remember, that, prior to the Smithfield Meeting, the Committee for the Penny Subscription was summoned to attend on special business. That they voted the sum of 4*l.* 14s. 6d., then remaining in the hands of the Treasurer (Mr. Hunt), should be applied to the defraying the expences of that Meeting in Smithfield, and instructed their Secretary, Dr. Watson, to make out an order to draw the same, which he did, and gave it to me, as Secretary to the Committee of Two Hundred, for that purpose; which order I presented to Mr. Hunt. He looked at it and said, that he had no cash till he sent a check to the Bank. This was on Monday morning, the 19th ultimo. I, in the afternoon, called again, and urged our want of money for present use; he requested me to call in the evening. I, in your presence, borrowed a 1*l.* note of Mr. Baldin, and in the evening called again upon Mr. Hunt, who, after some hesitation, said he could not pay the said sum without the sanction of the public, which must be obtained at the Public Meeting. This I observed, would place us in a very awkward situation, and that if he persisted, I must be necessitated to borrow more money, or the business must stand still. & the business of the Meeting weakened, if not defeated. I left him, Dr. Watson advanced one pound towards the furtherance of what we were in pursuit of. The meeting past, the following morning the obtaining bail for Mr. Harrison occupied our attention for some time, after which I again urged the payment of the Penny Subscription money, and was by no means pleased with his seeming reluctance to comply. He asked me if there was any deficiency. I replied, "Sir, I believe there will be a deficit of upwards of six pounds." He exclaimed, "What! after the 4*l.* 14s. 6d. is paid?" "Yes, Sir although the expenditure is nearly 7*l.* under our calculation." He requested me to call again in two or three hours, and he should have change or a check. I called at the time, and he then asked me if I would take a check to the Bank of Williams, Williams, and Co. Birchin-lane, to be cashed. I agreed. The check, I found, was drawn by Charles Pearson, Esq. for five pounds. I presented it, and had the amount in five one pound notes. These I gave to him, and he requested Mr. Giles, who was in the room, to oblige him with silver for one of them. Mr. Giles did so, and Mr. H. gave me four of the notes and fourteen shillings and sixpence in silver, the amount of the penny subscription, which (though he as I thought, seemed reluctantly to part with) he said he was glad to get rid of. Now, Sir, we come to the point which baffles my conjectures, and which I most unwillingly touch upon. You had informed me that Mr. Pearson had promised, that after the meeting: should there be a deficit, he would make it up to the amount of 5*l.* Mr. H. had left town, and at your instigation I waited upon Mr. Pearson relative to the above, accompanied by Dr. Watson; but Mr. Pearson had not then returned from Birmingham; but was expected at four o'clock, p. m. On the following day I had an interview, and produced three bills due for printing, posting, and the placards offering the reward of ten guineas, and Mr. P. observed, "What have I to do with these? Do they expect more money from me? I have given 5*l.* towards the meeting, and do the committee expect more of me?" "Sir," I replied, "I have called in consequence of your having assured Mr. Thistlewood, that if there were any deficit, after the meeting, you would cover it to the amount of five pounds." Mr. P. answered, "I did not wait till after the meeting; I gave it; I gave a check for five pounds to Mr. Hunt for that purpose, and surely they do not want more of me!" Guess my astonishment! Out of that check I had received the penny subscription, and not the amount of it as intended by Mr. P. I could only reply that I was quite in the dark further than I had explained, fearing to say more, lest the exposure should subject Mr. H. to public censure, and sink him into nothing. Think of this and be silent, for a breath would destroy him; therefore be dumb, for his aske, for ours, and for the cause.

Yours sincerely,

EDWARD JAS. BLANDFORD.

August 4th, 1819: London.—To Mr. Arthur Thistlewood.

[*The Observer.—October 31.*

COMMON PLEAS, GUILDHALL, THURSDAY, Nov. 4.

LEE v. DE TASTET.—THIRD DAY.

The defendant proceeded in his case by putting in an order of the Russian Government, dated the 6th of April, 1808, that no neutral vessel which had come from an English port should be permitted to enter the ports of that country, and that the captains of all neutrals should be obliged, in entering, to declare that they had not come from England.

The counsel for the defendant then consented to the counsel for the plaintiff reading the letter of instructions from the plaintiff to the defendant, of November 4, 1811, which they had not been able to prove in the case, and it was accoidingly read, directing measures to be taken to annual the insurance from the Brazils to Russia; that an insurance should be made on the vessel and cargo in the port of Falmouth for the winter, and that the Captain should be supplied with necessaries; and informing the defendant, that immediately on his (the plaintiff's) arrived in Russia, he would advise him to what port the brig should proceed.

A letter from the plaintiff to Captain Ramos, dated October 22, 1813, was read, stating that the colonial produce by the *Mercurio Felix* would still be admitted on the old rates, but that it must be stated on attestation, that the Captain named in the paper was prevented by illness, or misconduct, from proceeding; that it should be stated, that the cargo was unloaded on account of being in a great measure destroyed by the rats; and that it should not appear that the cargo was sold by public auction; that the Indian goods should be sent, if they could be with safety; and that colonial produce should be purchased, to make up a cargo as much possible like that originally purchased, and inserted in the former manifest; and that he might offer Messrs. Berthon and Koster half the profits, if they would engage in the adventure.

A letter from the plaintiff to Messrs. Berthon and Koster, dated October 18, 1813, was read, stating that he hoped the premium of ensurance would be low on the opening of the navigation, and that in case the Devil should have put it into the head of Firmin De Tastet to sell the cargo, it would be worth while to freight another ship under the same name, with the same cargo, and to forward her; that the profit in consequence of the ukase would be 50 per cent, but that it must be done with secrecy.

Mr. Fox of Falmouth, being examined by Mr. Sergeant Vaughan, stated that the *Mercurio Felix* was put under the care of his house on her arrival and that they advanced 2,552*l.* during her stay, which they were repaid by Mr. De Tastet; that she sailed on the 5th of October, 1812, for Sucerness; that Captain Aranjo stated shortly before she sailed that he would take the vessel to Lisbon, unless he had a large sum of money than they were authorized to give him.

John Augustus, being examined by Mr. Sergeant Busanquet, stated, that Captain Aranjo during the first part of his stay at Falmouth, seemed willing to go to Petersburgh, but afterwards expressed a desire rather to go to Lisbon, where his wife at that time was, but that directly the order came to sail to Sheerness, to join convoy for the Baltic, he got ready and obeyed.

Mr. Wilcox, a ship-broker, proved that Captain Aranjo gave him orders in February, 1813, to take measures for discharging the cargo; that he accordingly presented a petition to the Privy-Council for permission, stating, that the cargo was much damaged and that an advantageous offer had been made for the return of the vessel to the Brazils, with a cargo of British manufacture; that the ship and cargo would have been seizable, in consequence of there being on board India goods, which were not reported within 24 hours; but that he presented a petition to gain time, and prevent any risk of seizure; that the produce of the sale was paid over to Mr. De Tastet, and that the ship was afterwards chartered by the Captain for Maranham.

Mr. John Seymour Smith, a merchant in Austin-friars, proved that he arrived at Lebo, in Russia, in June, 1812, having forwarded a vessel laden with colonial produce by the convoy on the 21st of April; that colonial produce was selling at Lebo and at Riga at low prices: that Lebo was 800 miles and Riga above 400 miles from Petersburgh; that he arrived at Petersburgh the latter end of June, and found the market for colonial produce declining, and met with a loss in disposing of his cargo; that the exchange varied considerably during that summer; that it rose in the month of June from 19 to 24, and so continued till September; and that a remittance to England might have been made on very advantageous terms.

Mr. George Stein confirmed the evidence as to the prices of colonial produce in Russia, but stated, that in the latter part of the year 1812, the exchange became unfavourable for a remittance to this country and that in June money was plenty, but bills were scarce.

Mr. Wilcox, being again called, stated, that he conceived a vessel could not make more than two voyages from St. Petersburgh to Rio Janeiro, and back in the course of a year and 11 months, and that 20 per cent. per annum would be a fair profit, which on the *Mercurio Felix* would not be more than from 600*l.* to 800*l.* per annum.

Mr. Barozo proved that the *Gram Cruz* was put under his direction on her arrival at Falmouth, and that he experienced some difficulty in effecting the ensurances on her in the spring of 1812, but that they were effected at 30 per cent. with a return of 5; that he did not receive from Mr. Lopez the money requisite to make the ensurances, but made advances to the amount of 7,000*l.*; that the *Gram Cruz* was detained some time, waiting, for the *Mercurio Felix*, and that he sent messages to that effect to Mr. De Tastet, who at first said he waited for orders at other times that he could not make the ensurance, and afterwards that he was not inclined to send the ship; that the ensurances on the *Gram Cruz* were not effected till after that time, but could have been if the vessel had been ordered to sail.

Mr. Bordinear stated, that the ensurances on 8,000*l.* at 40 guineas per cent., with an ensurance covering the ensurances and all expences, would have required the advance of 14,000*l.*; but that if the sum which the cargo was expected to bring, namely, 14,000*l.*, was ensured, that would on the same principles, have come to nearly 28,000*l.*; that the ensurance of 18,000*l.* at 30 per cent. would have required 7,400*l.* to be advanced; or, at 25 per cent., 6,700*l.*

Mr. Barrozo, being again called, stated, that of the ensurances he made, he did not cover the amount of the ensurances and the expences by his policy.

Mr. Hancock stated the sums on the principle laid down by Mr. Bordinear to be, if at 40 per cent., 14,000*l.*; and, if at 30 per cent. 9,580*l.*

Capt. Monkhouse stated, that in his opinion, a vessel could not be expected to make more than two voyages from Petersburgh to the Brazils and back in the course of a year and 11 months.

Mr. Augustine Skinkwin, clerk to Messrs. Berthon and Koster, produced a letter from Mr. Lopez to that house, dated the 13th of December, 1812, containing directions with respect to the *Gram Cruz*.

The answer of Messrs. Berthon and Koster, dated the 29th of January, 1813, was read, stating that they found difficulty in ensuring the *Gram Cruz*, and had been asked as high as 50 or 60 guineas premium, but that they hoped, on the opening of the navigation of the Baltic, the premiums would be lower.

The witness stated, that he had heard the letter read, and that must have been the fact at the time, or he would not have written it.

Mr. Serjeant Lens, in reply, stated that he should confine his observations within as narrow limits as possible; and that he first begged to set himself right with the Jury, by observing, that if he had shown any impatience during the progress of the cause, that was only to prevent their valuable time being unnecessarily consumed in hearing proof of those matters which both parties admitted, thanking them for their great attention, and adding, that he was afraid it would be necessary to recur to the practice of our ancestors, and try causes at one sitting; for that if civil causes were to take three days; and criminal cases seven, in consequence of adjournments, it would be impossible that the business of the country could be transacted. That this was not a case of great intricacy, notwithstanding the length of evidence which had been gone into; that with respect to the main head of the defence, the illegality of the agreement of the 4th of November, he would only say, that if the Court of Common Pleas had been informed by any part of the transaction, that Mr. De Tastet meant to defend himself, not by showing that he had done that which an honest and intelligent agent would do, but that having engaged as an agent in a matter he could not legally be employed in, he meant to set that illegality up as a defence, they would not have granted that unexampled indulgence which they did; that when the party had had years to prepare for his defence, when he had been in the Court of Chancery to seek a discovery, and had applied on an insufficient affidavit to postpone the trial, and attended here by his council to watch the proceedings of the former trial, and took advantage of it on this occasion, never mentioning until now that he meant to set up that illegality; not

that the learned Sergeant complained of a new trial having been granted, particularly as that point was argued before the Court at the time of the application, but he thought, had it been suggested, the Court would have imposed on Mr. De Tastet a consideration, that he should not set up the illegality of the contract; that they would have said, "If you come to complain and want to have your case met as a man, come as a man on a fair interpretation of the conduct of an agent."

Mr. Sergeant Vaughan stated, that it was distinctly mentioned to the Court of Common Pleas on the application for a new trial, that he meant to insist upon the illegality of the contract.

The Lord Chief-Justice stated, that he recollected no such thing.

Mr. Sergeant Lens resumed, stating that this contract was not as had been represented, an adherence to the King's enemies; that Mr. De Tastet needed not be under any apprehension that he had committed such an act of high treason; that he was as innocent of that offence as he was guilty of betraying his employer, having undertaken to execute a contract for the benefit of the plaintiff, and turned it to his own benefit, not choosing any longer to depend on the personal security he had before depended on, thinking that the Russian merchant would sink with it; that if the contract was illegal, it was impossible to ask the Court to sustain it; but that he must beg the Jury would state the different heads on which they found their verdict; that much had been said of the character of Mr. De Tastet, and that he thought that gentleman would not wish to have coupled with it, that he was a man who entered into an illegal contract for the purpose of profit, and had in the result turned round to deprive his employer of the benefit of it. That the main offence of Mr. De Tastet was in the thorough dereliction of his duty, and the thorough abandonment of his employer, in not expediting the ship on her arrival here before the peace with Russia, and not sending her to the Brazils in the first instance, for which the plaintiff would be entitled to recover, if there was no illegality in the contract, of which the Court would be to judge; that, that would apply to a very large and material sum, but still would fall short of the other, as the great benefit to be obtained was by taking the colonial produce to Russia in the time of war, when the markets were high: that one question would be, whether the plaintiff, a Portuguese, though residing in Russia, was not to be considered as a neutral; that if this contract was illegal, all the world must have been asleep, for the English Government had suffered the vessel to come here and remain here; and it has been proved that she would have been admitted into the Russian ports if she had arrived there during the war, and it had been thought that a licence was necessary, by application to this Government, it might have been obtained; and that it was the duty of Mr. De Tastet to suggest that it was necessary if he knew it, but that he felt the capacity of obtaining a license would not be sufficient, if what they were doing was illegal without it.

The learned Judge intimated, that he should beg the favour of the Jury first to consider, supposing there were no objection of illegality in the way, whether Mr. De Tastet had been guilty of a breach of the employment he undertook, and what ought to be the damages; and then supposing no objection of illegality to be in the way, whether, upon the other facts of the case, that is, what happened subsequently to the peace, Mr. De Tastet is liable to any, and what damages, reserving the question of legality or illegality for the opinion of the Court.

Mr. Sergeant Lens stated, that this being an action for a Tort could not be prosecuted against executors; and, therefore, as Mr. De Tastet was advanced in years, it would be necessary to get what verdict they could to-day and maintain it: in doing which they must throw overboard many valuable articles to save the rest; the amount of damages would be a question of figures, and the Jury would decide upon it according to the justice of the case. Mr. Sergeant Lens then stated the nature of the damage sustained under the various heads of damage claimed; and accounted for the writing of some of the letters from Mr. Lopez, which had been put in, by the irritation of the moment, the ships not having been forwarded before the peace, which produced a reduction of prices to such an extent, that a loss must attend the sale of those cargoes, if they did arrive, which rendered it indifferent to him, as he has himself expressed, whether the ship went to Lisbon or anywhere else; that Mr. de Tastet had never, from the beginning to the end, said, unless the plaintiff sent him remittances, he would not forward the ships and cargoes, which he should have done before he could lawfully abandon that contract which he had entered into; that there were ensurances every day to the ports of Russia at that time, covering all risks, and that an ensurance on the *Mercurio Feliz* might have been effected, and that Mr. de Tastet had the security of the ukase, and was bound to follow the directions of his employer, unless he gave notice that he would not do so, and referred to 2d Term Reports, 188, for this position; that Mr. de Tastet was offered the security of Messrs. Berthon and Koster, with the countersigning of Messrs. Sikes and Smith; that after refussing, when called on by the plaintiff to produce the letter of the 4th of November, 1811, the defendant had produced it as part of his own case; that the defendant's counsel had insisted that it gave a discretion to Mr. de Tastet, but that it did no such thing, and that if he had had a discretion, there never was an instance where it had been so much abused; that this ukase was not an imposition on the Emperor, for that it was merely by a mistake in collating the petition into the ukase; that it had been represented, that the ship had been loaded in 1810, and that if it had been represented to the Emperor Alexander, that the ship had not been loaded till 1811, the ukase would equally have been granted, and that it made no difference whether the ship was in a British port or at Elsineur, as to the favour granted by the Emperor; that the *Gran Cruz*, which had also committed the sin of having been in an English port, did arrive at St. Petersburgh, and was admitted, and her companion would have been admitted also; that upon the first arrival of the ship in this country, Mr. De Tastet was nibbling and trying to get possession of the consignment, and was defeated by Mr. Ramos; that he again tried the same thing in the Brazils, through Mr. De Sylva, which was also defeated, or he would then have had an opportunity of helping himself to the balance. The learned Sergeant then stated, that any thing he might have said, or that might have been said on a former occasion, attacking the character of Mr. De Tastet, applied only to his conduct in this cause.

The Lord Chief Justice then summed up the whole of the parole evidence, and it was agreed by the counsel on both sides, that it was unnecessary his Lordship should read the documentary evidence, as the Jury might, when they withdrew, take that with them. His Lordship then stated, that the general question was,—Did Mr. de Tastet consent in any way, and for any purpose, to become the agent of Mr. Lopez; and if he did, being bound by such acceptance and retainer to follow the instructions which he had consented to receive, did he, or did he not obey them; that if he did obey them, he was not liable for any damage that followed; but that if he had violated these instructions, and had acted in direct contradiction to them, in many and most material respects, then that the Jury must consider what damages the plaintiff ought to recover; that the ship had arrived at Falmouth in October, 1811, where it was resolved she should winter. Mr De Tastet was directed by Mr. Lopez to despatch this ship with a convoy that should sail in the spring; and the Jury would consider, whether she was not to be sent with the first convoy; that there could be no reason, when the thing depended on the ship getting early to the market, why she should be delayed till the second convoy; and it appears, that in April and May 2 convoys sailed with British ships, and that therefore, if there had been no difficulty of illegality, there could be no doubt whatever that this ship might have sailed with the earliest convoy, in the month of April; that this was stated to be a contract, not only to insure enemies' property, but to send colonial produce to the ports of an enemy; that much had been said of the character of a British merchant, and that high ground had been endeavoured to be taken by the defendant in this case, but that it would hardly be insinuated, that he knew more of the law in the subsequent state of those dealings than he did at first; and how far, supposing this to be reduced to a mere question of law, it became him to set this objection of illegality up in answer to the action, was a question for Mr. De Tastet himself to consider, but that it had nothing to do with the merits of this case, the defendant being at liberty to avail himself of it, if it was a legal objection, if he thought fit; that the first question for the Jury to consider was, whether, supposing this ship could legally have been forwarded to St. Petersburgh by the convoy, in April, 1812, she ought or ought not first to have been ensured, and then to have been expedited by Mr. De Tastet, of which the Jury would judge, taking into view all the evidence on both sides, by which it appeared that Mr. De Tastet had accepted this employment of agent, for some purpose beyond all doubt; that if the Jury thought Mr. De Tastet was bound so to ensure and forward the vessel, there would be an end of that point, and the defendant would be liable to damages for not doing it; then that the Jury would consider the time at which the ship would have arrived at St. Petersburgh, sailing in April, and give to the extent of the damages they thought the plaintiff had sustained—first, for what the cargo would have sold for, and adding to it the 560l. which were lost by the resale of the cargo, provided at Russia ready if the ship had arrived at the proper time; that if the contract was illegal, it was illegal as being a contract with an enemy, to be carried into execution in the time of war. The war ceased in July, 1812, and subsequent to that time an agreement was entered into between Mr. De Tastet and Mr. Lloyd, acting under full powers as the agent of Mr. Lopez, in order to obtain security for the then balance, and for the advance to be made on an ensurance which he might lawfully make in time of peace; that he had the security of a bottomry bond by the captain for the money advanced, which he had afterwards put in suit, which suit was afterwards dismissed with costs against him, and the security of bills lading, and a consignment of this cargo to his correspondents in Russia, with powers out of the proceeds to pay the whole of the balance claimed, & the advances made for the ensurance. Therefore that they would judge whether in September, 1812, he agreed to forwarde this ship to St. Peterburgh; that it would make a material difference in the amount of damages, from the change in the prices in the markets of Russia, whether they found damages upon this agreement or upon the former agreement of the 4th of Nov., 1811; that the Jury would consider whether, under the agreement of Sept. 1812; Mr. De Tastet was not bound, having then full security, and pledged himself to make the ensurance to forward this ship so ensured, and then what justification is to found for the conduct of Mr. De Tastet who, instead of sending this ship according to his agreement, actully ordered her into the London-docks, had the cargo sold, rendered account-sales himself, and stated, that he had received 9,000l, which has never been paid over, it is said to be applicable to the general accounts between the parties; and that, on the balance, Mr. Lopez is indebted more than that sum to Mr. De Tastet, that is not the question in this cause; that the cargo was sold by Mr. De Tastet, and the ship chartered to Maranham and that his Lordship could not find by what authority that was done; that there were applications more or less pressing from time to time to Mr. Lopez to pay the balance; and that it was established as a fact, beyond all controversy, that when Lloyd was here on an inspection of the accounts, he admitted there was a balance of 4,000l., or thereabouts, due to Mr. De Tastet, for which security was afterwards given, as well as for further sums to be advanced, so that the Jury would judge, whether after that there could be any pretence for this gentleman doing what he did, if he did it, and not Aranjo; and that they would also judge, whether the assertion, that Aranjo did it, was not a mere pretence to give colour to the transactions, and shift the responsibility from De Tastet, who rendered the account of sales, and had the money; that they would also judge what authority Mr. De Tastet had to charter the ship in the way he did, and send her to Maranham, by which the profits were lost to the plaintiff during the period of one year and eleven months, and how much was lost during that time, which depended on contradictory evidence. His Lordship stated, he thought three questions were out of the question, but of that that the Jury would judge, and whether they thought 5,000l. or 6000l. or any intermediate sum, ought to be allowed for that loss of time; that if the Jury thought that the ship ought to have been sent by the first convoy in April, 1812, and that Mr. De Tastet was guilty of a neglect of duty in not ensuring and expediting the ship, they would state what damages they thought the plaintiff was entitled to according to that view of the case; or in other words, what was the profit, having reference to the ukase, and the state of the market, and other circumstances which he would have made, if his orders of the 4th of November, 1811, had been attended to; that the Jury would take that view of the case, not considering whether the contract was illegal or not, adding thereto the 560l., the loss on the sale of the goods in Russia, and the other sums given in evidence, adding also the loss of time for 1 year and 11 months; and that if they thought Mr. De Tastet was bound by the agreement of September to ensure and forward the ship, and that that was the only damage the plaintiff was entitled to receive, they would tell him the amount of that damage.

Considerable discussion then took place, as to the propriety of finding a special verdict to put the case on the record. Mr. Sergeant Lens offered to consent to a special case; but as he could not add to his consent, that either party should have liberty to turn it into a special verdict, Mr. Sergeant Vaughan requested the Jury to state whether they wished a special verdict? and after some consultation the foreman stated, that it seemed to be the wish of the Jury, to put an end to this cause at once, to take the plaintiff out of the hands of Mr De Tastet, and that, therefore, they would rather give the verdict that struck them as being right.

Mr. Littledale stated, that the defendant's counsel proposed to except to the learned Judge's direction, for that the Jury ought to have been directed to find for the defendant on the ten first counts of the declaration—first, that they were not supported by the evidence in the cause, and then because the employment of the defendant was to despatch the vessel and effect an insurance, under a voyage which was illegal; and on the 10th, 11th, and 12th counts, because there was no evidence to support them in fact; and that the Jury ought to be directed to find, that, in fact, the second agreement repealed the first, the first was entered into, Next, that on the counts in trover there was no evidence to support them, and that the Jury should be directed not to give special damages on them, and that the defendant was not bound to despatch the ves, sel or effect the ensurance. Then, that they proposed to his Lordship to direct the Jury to find that the ukase was obtained by fraud and misrepresentation.

The Lord Chief Justice said, "It is my opinion Mr De Tastet had nothing to do with that; it was a most unrighteous attempt, and I will say no more of it."

A Juryman—It was a matter between the Emperor and him.

Lord Chief Justice.—Certainly; these are I had almost said, dishonourable proceedings; six or eight years have elapsed, during which time Mr. De Tastet has had the plaintiff's money in his hands; and now for the first time this objection of illegality is brought forward. I am told it was mentioned before, but I have no recollection of it.

The Jury withdrew at a quarter past 6 o'clock, and upon their return at a quarter past 8, the foreman said we find for the plaintiff under the first head, as directed by his Lordship for our consideration, 34,780l.; and under the second head, 21,321l.

Upon being asked by the counsel, what they found to be the value of the ship and cargo of the *Mercurio Feliz*, the Jury stated 15,000l. Much discussion now took place as to the manner in which the verdict should be entered, in the course of which his Lordship gave his opinion, that the agreement of the 4th of November was illegal, and the verdict was entered for 15,000l., only, on the two counts in trover, with liberty to the plaintiff to apply to the Court in term to amend it, the Lord Chief-Justice expressing a hope that the Court would be able to do something for the plaintiff which should meet the justice of the case.

The Solicitor-general, Mr. Sergeant Lens, Mr. Sergeant Hollock, Mr. Holt, and Mr. Chitty, counsel for the plaintiff; and Mr. Hartley, solicitor.

Mr. Sergeant Vaughan, Mr. Sergeant Bosanquet, and Mr. Littledale, counsel for the defendant: and Messrs. Lowe and Bower, solicitors.

BIBLE SOCIETY: Mr. PHILLIPS'S SPEECH.

On Thursday a meeting took place at the Egyptian Hall, Mansion-house, to receive the Annual Report of the Committees of the British and Foreign Bible Society. It was chiefly composed of females, and we scarcely remember a more numerous and elegant assemblage. The Lord Mayor took the Chair. After the routine business had been gone through, and several speakers had been heard.

Mr. Phillips (the Irish Barrister) being called upon, thus addressed the Chairman:—"Although I have not had the honour of being selected to move or to second any of your Resolutions, still I may be permitted to say that they have my perfect concurrence. As a member of that country which has been so pointedly alluded to in your Report, I think I shall find an apology with this meeting for occupying its attention for a few moments. Indeed, my Lord, when we see the omens which every day produces—when we see blasphemy openly avowed—when we see the Scriptures audaciously ridiculed—when in this Christian monarchy the den of the Republican and the Deist yawns at the unitary in the most public thoroughfare—when marts are ostentatiously opened where the moral poison may be purchased, whose subtle venom enters the very soul—when infidelity has become an article of commerce, and man's perdition may be cheapened at the stall of every pedlar, no friend of society should continue silent. It is no longer a question of political privilege, of sectarian controversy, of theological discussion; it is become a question whether Christianity itself shall stand, or whether we shall let go the firm anchor of our faith, and drift without chart, or helm, or compass, into the shoreless ocean of impiety and blood. I despise as much as any man the whine of bigotry; I will go as far as any man for rational liberty; but I will not depose my God to deify the infidel, or tear in pieces the Charter of the State, and grope for a Constitution amongst the murky pigeon holes of every creedless, lawless, intoxicated regicide. When I saw the other day my Lord, the Chief Bacchanal of their orgies—the man with whom the Apostles were cheats, and the Prophets liars, and Jesus an impostor, on his trial in Guildhall, withering hour after hour with the most horrid, blasphemies, surrounded by the votaries of every sect, and the heads of every faith—the Christian Archbishop, the Jewish Rabbi, the men most eminent for their piety and their learning, whom he had purposely collected to hear his infidel ridicule of all they reverenced;—when I saw him raise the Holy Bible in one hand, and the "Age of Reason" in the other—as it were, confronting the Almighty with a rebel fiend till the pious judge grew pale, and the patient jury interposed, and the self convicted wretch himself, after having raved away all his original impiety, was reduced himself into a mere machine, for the reproduction of the ribald blasphemy of others, I could not help exclaiming, "Unfortunate man, if all your impracticable madness could be realized, what would you give us in exchange for our establishment? what would you substitute for that august tribunal?—for whom would you displace that independent judge, and that impartial jury? Or would you really burn the Gospel, and erase the statutes, for the dreadful equivalent of the crucifix and the guillotine? Indeed, if I was asked for a practical panegyric on our [illegible] I would adduce the very trial of the criminal; and if the legal annals of any country upon earth furnish an instance, not merely of such justice, but of such forbearance, such almost culpable indulgence, I will concede to him the triumph. I hope, too, in what I say I shall not be considered as forsaking that illustrious example; I hope I am above an insult on any man in his situation; perhaps, had I the power, I would follow the example farther than I ought; perhaps I would even humble him into an evidence of the very spirit he spurned, and as our creed was reviled in his person, and vindicated in his conviction, so I would give it its noblest triumph in his sentence, & merely consign him to the punishment of its mercy. But, indeed, my Lord, the fate of that half infidel, half trading martyr, matters very little in comparison of that of the thousands he has corrupted. He has literaly disseminated a moral plague against which event the nation's quarantine can scarce avail us. It has poisoned the fresh blood of infancy; it has disheartened the last hope of age; if his own account of its circulation be correct, hundreds of thousands must be this instant tainted with the infectious venom, whose sting dies not with the destruction of the body. Imagine not, because the pestilence smites not at once, that its fatality is the less certain; imagine not, because the lower orders are the earliest

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victims, that the more elevated will not suffer in their turn. The most mortal chillness begins at the extremites; and you may depend upon it nothing but time and apathy are wanting to change this healthful land into a charnel-house, where murder, anarchy, and prostitution, and the whole hell brood of infidelity will quaff the heart's blood of the consecrated and the noble. My Lord, I am the more indignant at these designs, because they are sought to be concealed in the disguise of liberty. It is the duty of every real friend to liberty to tear her mask from the fiend who has usurped it. No, no; this is not our island Goddess, bearing the mountain freshness on her cheek, and scattering the valley's bounty from her hand—known by the lights that herald her fair presence, the peaceful virtues that attend her path, and the long blaze of glory that lingers in her train. It is a demon, speaking fair indeed, tempting our faith with airy hopes and visionary realms; but even within the folding of its mantle hiding the bloody symbol of its purpose. Hear not its sophistry; guard your child against it; draw round your homes the consecrated circle which it dare not enter; you will find an amulet in the religion of your country: it is the great mound raised by the Almighty for the protection of humanity—it stands between you and the lava of human passions; and oh! believe me, if you stand tamely by while it is basely undermined, the fiery deluge will roll on, before which all that you hold dear, or venerable, or sacred, will wither into ashes. Believe no one who tells you that the friends of freedom are now, or ever were, the enemies of religion. They know too well that rebellion against God could not prove the basis of government for man, and that the proudest structure impiety can raise, is but the Babel monument of impotence, and its pride, mocking the builders with a moment's strength, and then covering them with inevitable confusion. Do you want an example? Only look to France; the microscopic vision of your rabble blasphemers has not sight enough to contemplate the mighty minds which commenced her revolution. The wit, the sage, the orator, the hero, the whole family of genius furnished forth treasures, and gave them nobly to the nation's exigence: they had great provocation: they had a glorious cause: they had all that human potency could give them. But they relied too much on this human potency: they abjured their God: and as a natural consequence, they [illegible] their King. They called their polluted deities from the brothel, and the fall of the idol extinguished the flame of the altar. They crowded the scaffold with all their country held of genius or of virtue; and when the peerage and the prelacy were exhausted, the mob-executioner of today became the mob-victim of to-morrow; no sex was spared—no age respected—no suffering pitied; and all this they did in the sacred name of liberty, though, in the deluge of human blood, they left not a mountain top for the Ark of Liberty to rest on. But Providence was neither "dead nor sleeping;" it mattered not that for a moment their impiety seemed to prosper—that Victory panted after their ensanguined banners—that as their insatiate Eagle soared against the sun, he seemed but to replume his wings, and to renew his vision: it was only for a moment; and you see at last that in the very banquet of their triumph the Almighty's vengeance blazed upon the wall, and their diadem fell from the brow of the idolator. My Lord, I will not abjure the altar, the throne, and the constitution, for the bloody tinsel of his revolutionary pantomime. I prefer my God even to the impious democracy of their pantheon. I will not desert my King, even for the political equality of their pandemonium. I must see some better authority than the Fleet street temple before I forego the principles which I imbibed in my youth, and to which I look forward as the consolation of my age: those all-protecting principles which at once guard and consecrate, and sweeten the social intercourse; which give life, happiness, & death, & hope; which constitute man's purity, his best protection—placing the infant's cradle and the female's couch beneath the sacred shelter of the national morality. Neither Mr. Paine nor Mr. Palmer, nor all the venom-breathing brood, shall swindle from me the book where I have learned these precepts, in despite of all the scoff, and scorn, and menacing, I say, of the sacred volume they would obliterate. Yet it is a book of facts, as well authenticated as any heathen history—a book of miracles, incontestably, avouched—a book of prophecy, confirmed by past as well as present fulfilment—a book of poetry, pure and natural and elevated even to inspiration—a book of morals, such as human wisdom never framed for the perfection of human happiness. Sir, I will abide by the precepts, admire the beauty, revere the mysteries, and as far as in me lies, practise the mandates of this sacred volume; and should the ridicule of earth, and the blasphemy of hell assail me, I shall console myself by the contemplation of those blessed spirits who, in the same holy cause, have toiled and shone and suffered in the "goodly fellowship of the Saints"—in the "noble army of the martyr"—in the society of the great good and wise of every nation; if my sinfulness be not cleansed, and my darkness illumined, at least my pretensionless submission may be excused. If I err with the luminaries I have chosen for my guides, I confess myself captivated by the loveliness of their aberrations. If you err, it is in an heavenly region—if you wander, it is in fields of light—if you aspire, it is at all events a glorious daring; and rather than sink with infidelity into the dust, I am content to cheat myself with their vision of eternity. It may indeed, be nothing but delusion, but then I err with the disciples of philosophy and of virtue—with men who have drunk deep at the fountain of human knowledge, but who dissolved not the pearl of their salvation in the draught: I err with Bacon, the great confident of Nature, fraught with all the learning of the past, and almost prescient of the future, yet too wise not to know his weakness, and too philosophic not to feel his ignorance; I err with Milton, rising on an angel's wing to Heaven, and, like the bird of morn, soaring out of light amid the music of his grateful piety; I err with Locke, whose pure philosophy only taught him to adore its source, whose warm love of genuine liberty was never chilled into rebellion with its author; I err with Newton, whose star-like spirit, shooting athwart the darkness of the sphere, too soon to re-ascend to the home of his nativity; I err with Franklin, the patriot of the world, the playmate of the lightning, the philosopher of liberty, whose electric touch thrilled through the hemisphere. With men like these, sir, I shall remain in error nor shall I desert those errors for the drunken death-bed of a Paine, or the delirious war-hoop of the sinking fiend, who would erect his altar on the ruins of society. In my opinion it is difficult to say, whether their tenets are more ludicrous or more detestable. They will not obey the King, or the Prince, or the Parliament, or the Constitution; but they will obey anarchy. They will not believe in the Prophets—in Moses—in Mahomet—in Christ; but they believe Tom Paine. With no Government but confusion—no creed but scepticism, I believe in my soul they would abjure the one if it became legitimate, and rebel against the other it is was once established. Holding my Lord, opinions such as these, I should consider myself culpable if at such a crisis I did not declare them. A lover of my country, I yet draw a line between patriotism and rebellion. A warm friend to liberty of concience, I will not confound toleration with infidelity. With all its ambiguity, I shall die in the doctrines of the Christain faith; and with all its errors, I am contented to live under the glorious safeguards of the British constitution."

Immense applause followed the delivery of this speech.

[*The Observer,—November 8,*

Magnanimity.—A Miller's dog broke his chain; the miller ordered his maid servsnt to tie him up again. She was attacked and bitten by the dog. On hearing her cries, the miller and his people ran to her assistance, "Keep off!" said she shutting the yard door, "the dog is mad. I am already bitten, and must chain him up alone." Notwithstanding his biteing, she did not let him go, but chained him up, and then retired to her chamber, and with the noblest resignation prepared herself to die. Symptoms of Hydrophobia soon broke out; and she died in a few days. The dog was killed without doing any further mischief.

The little Butchers to the Great;—The Butchers of Ghent are divided into two Classes. When Napoleon once visited that city, the little butchers, as they are called, erected a triumphal Arch in his honor, with the following inscription, which we give in the original French: "*Les petits Bouchers de Gand á Napoleon le Grand!*" This unlucky equivoque was by no means agreeable to Napoleon le Grand!

A Clerical Hamlet.—The scene of the grave-diggers in Hamlet was recently performed in the Church-yard of a little village in the Department of Deux-Sevres,—The Vicar of the Parish, with the view of *feteing* the dead and effectually admonishing the living, proceeded to the Church-yard followed by a numerous retinue. He stationed himself before an open grave, surrounded with human bones, and began to declaim vehemently against the perversity of the age; then, like the Prince of Denmark, seizing a skull he said:—"This perhaps was the head of a rich miser, now doomed to eternal punishment; or of some profligate, whose life was spent in the tavern or the gaming house; or perhaps, of a young woman, who, by misconduct, brought sorrow and disgrace on her family. This head may have been adorned with bright eyes and rosy lips. Reflect, incorrigible sinners; to-morrow, perhaps even to-day, this may be your doom." On hearing this nearly all the female part of the auditory were seized with fits; some of the young girls fancying their heads were already in the pastor's grasp, took to flight, the young men laughed heartily, and the old ones, seeing no good reason why a catholic sermon should resemble an English tragedy, walked away highly incensed at this new mode of propounding the moral of the Gospel.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Rs.	Q.	R
ALKALI,	*per Surat Candy* 22 *md.*	8	0	00
ALMONDS,	*per Surat md. of* 44 *seers*	4	0	00
ANCHORS,	*per cwt.*	15	0	00
ARRACK, Columbo,	*per Gallon*		2	50
In Bond,				
BEER, Hodgson's,	none. *per hhd.*			
BEETLENUT, white Malay,	*per S. Cd. of* 21 *mds.*	54	0	00
Malabar White,	*Bombay Candy.*	56	0	00
Red,		60	0	00
BENJAMIN, 1 sort,	*per Surat md. of* 40 *seers or* 37½ *lb.*	25	0	00
Ditto Europe market,	*Ditto ditto,*	35	0	00
BOTTLES,	*per dozen*	2	0	00
BRIMSTONE,	*per Surat Candy. of* 22 *mds.*	60	0	00
CAMPHOR, China,	*per S.md. of* 42 *seers*	26	0	00
CANVAS, Europe, No. 1 to 4,	*per bolt.*			
" 5 to 8,	" "	30	0	00
CANVAS, Bengal,		11	0	00
Ditto Twine,				
CARDAMUMS, Malabar Europe. M.	*per Surat mad of* 42 *seers*	78	0	00
CASSIA, China,	*per pound*	00	2	75
Sumatra,			none	
Buds,				
Malabar,				
CLOVES, Eastern,	*per Surat md. of* 42 *seers*	68	0	00
Bourbon,	no demand	61	0	00
COCHINEAL, good,	*per pound.*	15	2	00
COFFEE, Mocha,	*per Surat md.*	22	0	00
Bourbon,			none	
Java,			none	
COIR, Amendiva,		70	0	00
Laccadavie,	*Cd. of* 21 *Md.*	55	0	00
Ceylon,		32	0	00
COPPER, Sheathing	*per Surat md.*	23	0	00
Plate,	" "	24	2	00
Bolts,	" "	24	0	00
Slab,	" "	23	0	00
Persian,	" "	23	0	00
COPRAH,	*Bombay candy* 22 *mds.*	38	0	00
COPPERAS, Mocha,	*per Surat maund*	3	1	00
Brazil.	" "	2	0	00
CORDAGE,	" *per cwt.*	27	0	00
Patent,	" "	30	0	00
COTTON. Almood,	per Surat Cd.	000	0	00
Ditto Toomil,	of 21 Maunds	000	0	00
Bowanghur,	or 7 Cwt.	000	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		000	0	00
Limree Wudwan,		000	0	00
Ditto Toomil,	None	000	0	00
Kutch,		000	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		000	0	00
Mangrole & Pore	none	000	0	00
Rajapore.		210	0	00
CUREAT,	*per Surat maund*	8	0	00
CUMMIN. Seed,	*per Surat maund*	10	0	00
DAMMER, Malacca Raw,	*per S. Cy. of* 22 *mds.*	25	2	00
Ditto boiled		30	0	00
ELEPHANT'S TEETH,				
1st sort,	*Surat maund*	60	0	00
2d ditto,	"	50	0	00
3d ditto,	"	40	0	00

		Rs.	Q.	R
GALL NUTS,	*per Surat maund*	53	0	00
GILEE, Caranchy,	*per Bombay maund*	7	2	00
GINGER, Bengal,	*per Surat Cy. of* 22 *mds. or* 821 *lbs.*	56	0	00
GRAM, Surat	*per Cy. of* 8 *Parah*	24	2	00
Bownagur, & Goga.	" "	26	0	00
GUM, Animi, garbled,	*per Surat maund*	14	0	00
Arabic,	*per Surat Candy*	120	0	00
Gambogs,				
Galbanum,	*lb.*		0	00
Olibanum,	*Surat Candy*	114	0	00
Myrrh,	*per Surat maund*	16	0	00
GUNPOWDER,	*per lb.*	2	0	00
GUNNEE, Patta,	*per* 100	12	2	00
Ditto Bags,		11	0	00
Ditto Twine,				
HEMP, Koncan,	*per Bombay Candy*	70	0	00
Ghauny,	*per Ditto*	60	0	00
Northern,	*per Surat Candy*	60	0	00
HATS, good,	*each.*	10	0	00
HINGRO, Europe Market,	*per Surat Md. of* 44 *seers*	12	0	00
INDIGO Bengal, Europe Market,	*per S. md.*	90	0	00
IRON, Swedish Square,	*per Surat candy*	60	0	00
Ditto Flat,	" "	60	0	00
English Square,	" "	44	0	00
Ditto Flat,	" "	45	0	00
Ditto Bolt,	" "	42	0	00
Nails 2 *a* 3 Inch,	" *per cwt*			
4 *a* 10,	" "			
Hoops,	" *per cwt.*	11	0	00
Kentledge,	" *per cwt.*	3	8	00
LEAD, Pig ditto,	Rs. " *per cwt.*	14	1	00
Sheet	" "	10	0	00
Red,	" "	11	0	00
White	" "	13	0	00
China,	" "	15	0	00
LINSEED OIL, in Jar	*per Gallon*	4	0	00
MACE, good;	*per pound*	3	1	00
MUHJEET	*Surat md.*			
Mocha,	" "	5	2	00
Bussorah,	" "	5	0	00
NAILS, Copper,	*per cwt.*	64	0	00
Ditto Brass,	*Ditto*	45	0	00
NUTMEGS,	*per lb.*	2	1	00
OIL, Cocoanut, 1 sort	*per Bombay md.*	3	2	00
Ditto Jeugely,	*Ditto ditto*	5	1	00
PADDY,	*per Moora* 25 to	35	0	00
PAINTS, best white mixed,	" *per lb.*	0	1	00
Black	" "	0	1	10
Green	" "	1	0	00
Yellow	" "	00	0	80
Red	" "	00	0	80
Blue,	" "	00	2	88
PEPPER, Malabar,	*per Bombay candy*	145	0	00
Bhatcole,		152	0	00
Eastern,	"	145	0	00
PEEPUR,	*per S. maund*	8	0	00
Mool,	*per ditto*	8	0	00
PITCH,	" *per barrel*	20	0	00
PUTCHOCK,	*Surat maund*	14	0	00
QUICKSILVER,	Rs. *per Surat maund*	37	2	00
RICE, Bengal 1 sort,	*per Bag*	8	2	00
Ditto unboiled 2 do.	*do. do.*	7	2	00
Ditto Moongy,	*do. do.*	6	0	00
Ditto Cargo,		5	2	00
SAFFRON, Free of Oil,	none *per pound*	50	0	00
Mocha,	none	35	0	00
SAGO,	*per Surat maund*	2	0	00
SALT,	*per rash of* 40 *tons*	120	0	00
Rock,	*per Surat maund*			
SALT PETRE,	*per Bag*	17	0	00
SANDAL WOOD, good,	*per Bombay candy*	160	0	00
SHELL, M. Pearl	*Cwt.*	13	0	00
SILK, Nankeen,	*per pucka seer*	17	2	00
Ditto, Canton, 1 sort	15 *seers to a B'bay md.*	16	0	00
Ditto do. 2	*do. do.*	15	0	00
Ditto do. 3	*do. do.*	13	0	00
Bengal, Bannock 1 sort,		13	0	00
SPIRITS, Brandy	*per Gallon*	5	0	00
Hollands	*per Case*	30	0	00
Bengal Rum, in bond,	*per Gallon*	1	2	00
STEEL, in Tubs,	" *per cwt.*	12	0	00
Bundle,	" "	11	2	00
STICK, Lac, Bengal,	*per Surat maund.*	8	0	00
SUGAR, Bengal real 1 sort,	*per Bag*	26	0	00
Ditto, 2 do.	*do. do.*	23	0	00
Ditto Batavia in Cannister,	*per md.* 41½ *seers*		none	
Ditto China in Chest,	*per Surat md. of* 41 *seers*	5	2	50
Ditto 2 sort,		5	1	00
Candy Chinchu,	*per Surat md. of* 43½ *seers*	8	2	00
do. Canton,	*do. do.*	8	0	00
do. 2 do.	*do. do.*	7	2	00
TAR, Stockholm	*per " Barrel*	35	0	00
TERRA Japonica,	*per Bom Cy.*	40	0	00
Ghautee,	"	80	0	00
Pegue,	" *Surat Candy*	none.		
TIN PLATES.	" *per " box*	18	0	00
in large slab,	*per S. md.* 40 *seers*	12	2	00
TINCALL,				
Borax,	*Surat maund.*	13	0	00
TURPENTINE,	" *per " barrel*			
Spirits,	" *per " gallon*	4	2	00
TURMERIC, Bengal,	*per Surat Candy*	50	0	00
TUTENAGUE,	*per Surat maund*	11	1	00
VERDIGREASE,	*per Surat maund*	32	0	00
VERMILLION, China,	*per paper*	1	1	00
VITRIOL, Blue,	*per Surat maund*	19	0	00
WAX, Bees,	*per Bombay maund*	18	0	00
WINE, Claret, English,	*per " dozen*	40	0	00
Port,	"	18	0	00
Madeira, 1 sort,	" *per " pipe*	800	0	00
WHEAT, Jonhoosier,	*per Cd. of* 8 *Parah*	38	0	00
Ditto Red,		36	0	00
Dansia, White,		40	0	00
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	219	0	00
German Crowns,	per 100	213	0	00
Venetians,	per 100	490	0	00
Gubbas	per 100	475	0	00

Freight to England, dead weight 2£.10 per Ton.
Loose Freight 3£.to

Most of our quotation remain. Rice at the prices quoted, but all other kinds of Grain and Pulse, are daily getting up, and in Sind and Kutch scarcity is apprehended.